HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,221—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC S

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th July	ORIENTAL	5284	......	......
16th „	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd „	OCEANA	6610	......	......
30th „	BENGAL	4656	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	......	......
13th „	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
27th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890	......	......
10th „	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th „	VICTORIA	6522	......	......
24th „	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st June, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 22nd July, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July 1904
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	22nd July „
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	20th Aug „

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	27th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 9th July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th July, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 9th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th July, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.
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AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS.

S. S. "HAVRAISE," 4,717 Tons, will SAIL for above PORTS about the end of July. Has splendid accommodation for FIRST CLASS passengers. Cabins on deck. Electric light, French Cuisine and wine free.

Fare, Rupees 400 per adult.

Apply to
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Agents.
Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire de Navigation a Vapeur,
22nd June, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LEVANZO	5,000	F. Viola	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
$4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
$4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
$4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
$3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
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ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, which will wear off and look shabby in a month, but unchangeable in colour and not in the least likely to ozidize.

Rs. 23

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES.

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Shoulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites, and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

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ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Rs. 1-4
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.
PULMONARY BALSAM.

P. & O. PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
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MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
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AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "KNOWSLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th July, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 289 of 1903.

MADHAVJI NARSI.............................. Plaintiff.
vs.
MAHARAJ SHRI GOPAL LALJI KALIANRAIJI, of Mathura, and JAMNABAI, widow of TRICUM NATHU.............................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of July, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land situate on Banganga Road, on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay bearing Collector of Land Revenue New Number 16884, and New Survey No B. 7251, and containing by admeasurement Two hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Khimji Girdhar, on or towards the West by the property of the late Jagannath Shankershet, on or towards the North by the Public Road, on or towards the South by a vacant land together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3005, and Street No. 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. DINSHAW D. ROMER, attorney for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJI RUSTOMJI BOTTLEWALLA, MERWANJI PESTONJI HAKIMJEE and NUSSERWANJI EDULJEE BOTTLEWALLA, trading in the name of Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co., have contracted TO SELL to our Client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No 23 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with an Oart commonly known or called Kasabchee, situate lying and being on the North side of Wazumallee Public Road, Mahim, within the subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 21, Collector's New No 3511, New Survey No 18, together with the messuages, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 5107 (1) and Street No 435 and Ward No 5107 (2) Street No 435A, all which premises are bounded on the North and East by a moiety of the said Oart belonging to Sulleman bin Shaik Esmail, and on the West and South by a public passage called Wazamalee Road. Together with all rights, members, easements and appurtenances thereto—Dated the 6th day of July, 1904.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 14th July, 1904, at 3-30 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Memoranda from Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding excerpts from proceedings of the Trustee's Meetings.

Joint Schools Committee Letters:—

2. Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's Meeting held on the 8th June 1904.

3. Intimating that the Committee have made arrangements for the inspection and supervision of schools.

4. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding Government Resolution confirming the permission granted to Mr. Bomanji Dhunjibhoy to lay and work a monorail tramway across Sewri Road and Jakaria Bandar Road.

5. Bombay Improvement Trust Notice—Regarding the acquisition of a portion of the Municipal footpath on Duncan Road for the purpose of their Police Accommodation Scheme.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

6. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 705 to meet the increase sanctioned in the Establishment and Contingent Expenditure of the Joint Schools Committee's Office.

7. Recommending sanction to the proposed renewal of the lease of the site of the present Grant Road Hospital, required for the C Ward stables of the Health Department.

8. Forwarding, for orders, a letter from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, who presents to the Corporation certain Municipal Reports and Accounts and invites attention to the salaries paid to the Health Officers of different Metropolitan Boroughs of the London County Council.

9. Recommending sanction to the payment of a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem to Dr. A. D. Contractor during the time he acts as Deputy Health Officer.

10. Recommending sanction to the construction of proposed permanent quarters for the Tardeo Flats biggaries.

11. Recommending approval to the acquisition of portions of certain Survey Nos. required for the low level channel No. 2.

12. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 2,163 to meet the cost of repairing the arch of the main storm water drain in Falkland Road.

13. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 627-12-0 for payment of the compassionate allowance due to the father of the late Mr. R. G. Kantak of the Assessment Department.

14. Recommending that a letter from Mr. I. Peters, Sub-Inspector in the Health Department, regarding the proposal to dispense with his services, be sent to the Commissioner for disposal.

15. Recommending that with reference to the complaint made by the Nazir of the Sattad Mosque, in respect of the urinal erected in close proximity to the mosque, the Commissioner be instructed to remove the urinal from its present site if the mosque authorities pay all expenses of its removal and of its re-erection in another place and that the Nazir of the mosque be informed accordingly.

16 (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting the decision of the Corporation in regard to the set-back of a house at Nishanpada Road, (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation do not consider it advisable that the set-back should be acquired.

17. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee in June 1904.

Letters from the Commissioner—

18. Reporting as to the set-back of house No. 52–58, Kambekar Street.

19. Requesting sanction to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. being permitted to construct a tunnel under Chinchpogli Road.

20. Requesting sanction to the leasing of an additional area of about 6¼ acres of grazing ground at Bandra.

21. Stating his opinion that the public well in Nanabhoy Lane should be filled in and permanently closed.

22. Requesting sanction to defer the acquisition of the set-back land from premises Nos. 43–15 Dhobi street, abutting on Chakla Street.

23. Submitting proposals for the opening of a new market at Kamatipura.

24. Reporting that 623 hand carts were assessed during the year ended 31st March 1904.

25. Forwarding, for orders, an application from Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy, Special Assistant Health Officer, for special leave on full pay for a period of 3 months.

26. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties for the quarter ending 31st March 1904.

27. (a) Submitting proposals for providing public latrines and urinals in the City. (b) Forwarding, for orders, a statement of complaints received in respect of the sites selected for those conveniences.

28. Forwarding Government Resolution on the subject of continuing treatment with, and recording observations on, Professor Lustig's serum.

29. Recommending payment of a special compassionate allowance of Rs. 1,500 to Mr. P. Sullivan, late Assistant Superintendent Bandra Slaughter House.

30. Forwarding certain opinions of Counsel asked for by the Corporation.

31. Letter from Sir Hurkisondas Nurrottamdas and Mr. George Lund—Requesting sanction to a bust of the late Doctor Blaney being placed in the Corporation Hall.

Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—

32. Submitting a quarterly statement of Committees that have not submitted their reports.

33. Submitting a list showing reports due from the Commissioner, which have not yet been received.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation:—

34. Regarding rail depots and halalkhor service.

35. Regarding contribution towards plague expenditure.

36. Regarding the City Improvement Trust's street scheme on the Hornby Road Estate.

37. Regarding the City Improvement Trust's Police Accommodation Scheme at Duncan Road.

38. Regarding the relative advantages of cast-iron and steel mains and of the necessity of coating cast iron pipes.

39. Regarding recovery of charges on account of the deportation of pauper immigrants.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

40. From Mr. T. W. Cuffe—For obtaining a report as to the cost of widening all or a portion of the Khote footpath at Chowpatty.

41. From Mr. Manmohandas Ramji—For drawing the Commissioner's attention to the insanitary condition of certain huts at Clarke Road and asking him to report the number of insanitary huts in the City and, if possible, the number of occupants thereof.

42. From Mr. Jehangir J. Curstjee—For requesting the Committee appointed to report as to administration and supervision of the Joint Schools Committee's schools; to also report as to the sanitary arrangements of the schools, and on other matters.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 5th July 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

RECTOR'S WIFE, experienced with little CHILDREN, wishes the entire CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS, from 3 to 7 years old, whose Parents are in India or abroad. Rectory most healthily situated in the midst of lovely scenery. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Mrs. SOMERSET, Rectory, Crickhowel, S. Wales.
Full particulars with photograph of House at "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Breslauer and Co. the following fancy goods suitable for drawing room decoration, consisting of large and small clocks, time pieces, table clocks, lady's and gents gold, silver and rolled gold watches, bracelets, binoculars, telescopes, melodian, hand organs, musical boxes, cases of fish knives and forks, mirror brackets Majolica Jardineers, and flower pots, terra cotta figure and busts, centre pieces Japanese, pots wall screens, cash boxes etc.

The above is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator of the estate of the late R. R. Menneer, Esq., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., the undermentioned effects viz:—

Delhi carved teapoy and stands, table and wall ornaments, China flower pots, vases and baskets, copper and brass idols, vases and bowls, glassware and crockery, table hanging and wall lamps and lanterns, pictures, cane sofa and chairs, rugs, Gladstone bag, child's rocking horse and perambulator, ice box, reed and bead curtains, photographic camera with lense and accessories, cane tiffin basket, one D.B. hammerless gun by Holland and Holland in leather case, single barrel rifle by Alexander Henry, single barrel Winchester repeating rifle, single barrel Lee-speed patern rifle, revolver, Army and Navy gent's bicycle, &c.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p m.

The effects of the late Mr Edwin Smith consisting of wearing apparel gramophone, metal watch and sundries.

The effects of the late Major E F Marriot consisting of travelling liquor case, coffee machine, roasting jack and mincing machine.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, ENGINE, &c., OF THE WASHER MAKING FACTORY.

On TUESDAY, the 12th Inst, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road, next to new Alfred Theatre, by order of the concerned, the following consisting of 3 punching machines, 1 six feet lathe, 1 three Horse power engine, 1 dynamo and their fittings, implements, &c. The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 6th July, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT SEWRI CROSS ROAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 293 of 1900.

Katherine ....Plaintiff.
Versus
Martine Doming D'Souza and others..............Defendants.
Katherine, daughter of Enos Phillip Miranda of Bombay Native Christian Inhabitant, residing at Vadalla, near Dadur, without the Fort of Bombay by her next friend the said Enos Phillip Miranda ....Plaintiff,
Versus
1 Martin Doming D'Souza
2 Francis Doming D'Souza
3 Beatrice, wife of St. John Francis Boar, all of Bombay Native Christian Inhabitants, residing at Vadalla near Dadur, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid ....Defendants.

Under instructions of Messrs. Chanilal Dayabhai and Manockji Sorabji Captain, the Special Commissioners appointed herein and by virtue of the consent decree passed herein on the 8th day of October, 1901, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 4-30 p.m., sale on the premises by Public Auction either in one or more lots the lands described in the particulars below:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government toka land or ground situate at Sewri Cross Road outside the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2105 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 73, 122, &c., New No. 14849, 14922, &c., and new Survey No. 2-2299 and bounded on the east and north by the Government ground, on the West by the gowan or passage and on the South by the property of Punthakee.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel or Government toka land or ground situate, lying and being at Sewri Cross Road outside the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1461 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 78, 122, 131, 142, &c., New Nos. 14849, 14922, &c., and New Survey No. 1-2228 and bounded on the east by the gowan or passage, on the west partly by the ground of Kassinath Dewji and partly by the ground of Yesoob Cassum, on the south by the ground of Jasin Jao Barretto, and on the north by the ground of Panthakee.

And Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Government toka land or ground, situate at Sewri Cross Road, outside the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 466 square yards of thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 78, 122, &c., New Nos. 14849, 14922, &c., and new survey No. 1-2237 and bounded on the east, north and south by the ground of Jeewanji Bhicaji, and on the west by the ground of Nursoo Laxman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the plaintiffs at their office, at 11 Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of Kanayalal Kessrichund, trading in the name of B. B. Soondersen—

1 parcel of very valuable real pearls returned from London containing 3 bunches of 14 strings of 349 pearls weighing about 670 carats.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong country built cabriolet, in fair condition.
1 handsome strong mail-phaeton with ball bearing wheels in very good order.
1 handsome strong, cabriolet, in very good order with a grey pony, harness, lamps, etc. complete.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong bay country-bred pony 14-3 broken to saddle, as well as harness,
1 grey Arab, goes well in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 6th July, 1904.

INSURANCES.

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BY

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

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UNCALLED CAPITAL	„ 5,00,000

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„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

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2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

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„ 3 „	3½ „

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Calcutta, 25th January, 1904.
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PAID UP CAPITAL..........	„	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..........	„	400,000

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BANKS.

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RESERVE FUND	£500,000

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Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy.
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

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Bangkok
Batavia
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 4.

Securities—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 7-16	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-2	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1-8	= + 1-8
Silver—		
Spot in London	26 7-8	= + 1-4
2 months hence	26 13-16	= + 3-16
Spot in New York		= ...
Exchange—		
Paris,cheques	25·18 1-8	= + 1-2
Berlin	20·40 3-4	= + 1-1
New York Demand		= ....
Discounts—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	1 7-8 per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 1-4 per cent	= do
3 " "Fine" Trade Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
Interest—		
Day to day loans	1 3-8 per cent	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	1 5-8 per cent	= — 1

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 100 000

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4 9 1-4 sellers.

Wheat—
Club No. 1 29 3-4 J.-A. sellers
White Delhi 29 1-4 J.-A. sellers
White Karachi 27 1-2 J.-A. sellers
Red Karachi 27 1-4 J.-A. sellers } firm.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Cawnpore 33 A.-S. done
Brown 30 1-2 A.-S done } firmer.

Linseed—
Linseed Bold 34 1-8 J.-A. done, firmer.

Arrival—
Steamer "Cromwell."
Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,330,000.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 6·10 + 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 15-16 + 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jul-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·82	5·69	5·42
+3	+3	+6
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·29	5·24	5·22
+5	+5	+5
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April**
5·21	5·21	5·21
+5	+5	+5

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 28 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 4th July, 1904 :—

Cotton	4,906 bales.
Wheat	9,665 cwts.
Linseed	8,949 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	11,238 "
Gingellyseed	940 "
Poppyseed	5,259 "
Groundnuts	63 "
Castorseed	1,814 "
Rice	2,285 "
Myrabolams	38 "
Cottonseed	383 "
Mowraseed	1,986 "
Gram	443 "
Joowar	4,360 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, TUESDAY JULY 5.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T.			1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			1s. 4 1-8d
Do 6	do	do	1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs 3	do	do	169 1-2
Marks 3	do	do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight		137 3-4
Shanghai 30	do	do	192
Japan 30	do	do	148 1-2

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash 98-0
1st Settlement 1st August ... 97-12
Money Market Tone very easy.

Bank Rate.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 31st May 5 do

Seeds—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone quieter.		
Ready	6 0 0	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore. Ready.	5 2 0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 11 0	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 12 6	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	5 14 0	5 15 0
Castorseed—Tone steady		
Ready	21 1-2	

Wheat.—Tone quiet
Pissi 91 per cent. ... Rs. 27
Club, No. 1 ... Rs. 27 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet.
Estimated sales ... bales 5,000
Imports ... do 3,000

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·79	5·66	5·39
— 3	— 3	— 3
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·26	5·21	5·19
— 3	— 3	— 3
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mch.**	**Mch-Apl**
5·18	5·18	5·18
— 3	— 3	— 3

COTTON.—Tone Dull.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	......
Good Bhownugger	steady
The Manchester Market has been	...
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 7-16
3 percent Rentes	98 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 1-3
Bar Silver	26 7-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool June 15th. During the past week, we have had a series of nervous and excited markets. Sentiment is very much divided, and varies from one moment to another, hence the numerous and rapid fluctuations. It now remains to be seen what influence the decision of the Master Spinners' Federation, which only became known after 4 p. m, yesterday, will have. The Federation has decided to work 47 1-2 hours, i. e., 5 days a week, against the 4 days a week hitherto nominally in force. This, on the face of it, would mean a very fair increase in consumption, which is probably even greater than appears, as it must be borne in mind that, some little time ago, quite a number of spinners seceded from the ranks of "short time," and are now working full time and this decision of the Federation will no doubt encourage a great many more to do the same thing. If fact, spinners will now do exactly what suits them best. And that will no doubt mean general full time again, although the Lancashire spinner is far too cautious to give expression to his intentions of doing so he is very much awake to the danger of putting any lever into the hands of the American Bulls, now that prices have come down once more to a satisfactory basis for them. For this reason also, we should not be surprised to see the daily sales continue small. The spinner will prefer to buy c.i.f. prompt shipments and cotton "on call," (which transactions do not appear in the daily sales), and thus lay in his stocks in a more unobtrusive manner. There is no doubt that in Manchester a very large business has been done in yarns and cloth, which must be delivered before the end of the present season and it still seems very likely to us, that the resources of the present crop will be severely taxed. As regards the new crop, the news, on the whole, has been very favourable, apart from overflows, which are said to have caused some serious damage in the bottom lands of Arkansas, and from the continuance spread of the boll weevil in Texas. On Monday last two bales of the new crop were reported from a point in Texas; this is extremely early, so early, in fact, that we have heard the 2 bales facetiously termed "hot house bales." They are, so far at any rate, not by any means to be considered an indication of an unusually early crop. In fact, if anything, the opinion is still general, that the crop is slightly later than a normal one. There is one point of which we hear, and which may possibly exercise a somewhat important influence on the summer and early autumn months in Liverpool, and it is this, we learn on excellent authority, that practically every inch of freight room from Savannah is booked up the end of September to the continent, and our correspondents have reason to believe that the same applies to other ports. If this is the case, how is relief, in the shape of early new crop cotton, to come to Liverpool? This may be a very serious thing indeed for Lancashire. Taking it all round, the situation is one of considerable uncertainty. Although, as far as summer months are concerned, to our mind, the Bull elements preponderate."

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road. London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

PANCHGANI.

DEATH.

BOWEN—July 4, enteric fever, at Panchgani, Dorothy Gladys, the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. G. Bowen, aged 10 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELDER—June 27, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of W E Elder, Commander, steamer Sciende, of a son.

HUNT—June 3, at Calcutta, the wife of A R Hunt, E A C Forests, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 4-33m. 4-34a. Low water, 10-13m., 11-38a
Third Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committe, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Football, Cooperage.

KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY :—During the last month the number of Khoja patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,660; among them the number of new admissions was 361 classified as follows :—Men 120, Women 111, Children 130. The average daily attendance was 56.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month the number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary was 3 067. Among them the number of new admissions was 788; classified as follows :—Bhattias 53, Vanias 179, Brahmins 119, Lohanas 78, other castes 351, total 788, the average daily attendance was 102.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the last month the number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 3,543, among them the number of new admissions was 1,114 classified as fellows :—Hindus 927, Mussalman 169, Parsee 4, others castes 14. The average daily attendance was 118.

BULLOCKS AND CART IN THE DOCK.—At the Prince's Dock on Monday, the driver of a bullock cart left the bullocks yoked to the cart and went out to get his fare. During his absence the bullocks walked to the edge of the quay and fell into the water with the cart. One of the bullocks was drowned, and the other was hauled out with the cart.

VAGRANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Walker charged James Swiss a European, with being without visible means of subsistence. The accused stated that he was formerly a railway guard and was at present unemployed. He came to Bombay from Calcutta about six months ago and had been in the St. George's Hospital for three months. The Magistrate declared the accused a vagrant and ordered him to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—Mariambai, a woman, residing on the first floor of a house in Argyle Road with her sister Estherbai on Monday left her female child aged one year asleep on a cot near a window which was closed but not fastened, and went on a visit to a friend's. A short time after Mariambai left the house the child was found lying on the road having fallen out of the window. The child was removed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital for treatment, and there it was found that it had sustained a fracture of the skull and a contusion of the left side of the forehead. The child died shortly after admission into the hospital.

SUICIDE OF A MILL-HAND.—At the Morgue, yesterday Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Vithia Dharma, a Hindu mill-hand, aged twenty-five years. The deceased lodged and boarded with his brother at Dhobi Talao. On Friday the brother asked the deceased to pay him his due, and on the latter expressing his inability to do so, he taxed him with being idle and with being a spendthrift. This seemed to have preyed upon the deceased's mind. He discontinued going to work altogether, and on Sunday he left the house without saying anything. Subsequently on a search being made his body was found floating in the Dhoby Talao Tank. A verdict of suicide was returned.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Stenton charged Hari Joti Salunke, an old offender, with the theft of a gold ear-ring of the value of Rs. 22, the property of one Gungaram Peeraji, a labourer. The evidence showed that the parties were acquainted with each other. On Friday evening the accused took complainant to the Crawford Market where he treated him with drinks. They then slept for the night in a shed near the market. The following morning complainant missed both the accused and the ornament. He made a report to the police, who arrested the accused on Monday and recovered the ear-ring from a goldsmith to whom the accused had sold it for Rs. 10. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced the man to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged Bulevant Powlapa, a Hindu, with attempting to murder Sirmani, a woman, by cutting her throat with a table knife. Mr. John L. P. Bennett, driver on the Godhra Ratlam Railway, at present on duty in Bombay said he lived on the top floor of the Sea View Terrace at Colaba. He knew the accused. About 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon he was lying down in his room when he heard a disturbance outside. He went out on to the verandah at the back of the house and saw a woman standing on the same verandah opposite the kitchen. She was covered with blood and shouting "my throat cut, my throat cut." At that moment the witness saw the accused run out of the kitchen to the end of the verandah where the staircase was and disappeared down the stairs. Later the witness saw the accused jump down from the first floor to the ground. He fell on his stomach and lay as he fell for about forty seconds. He then got up and ran away. He ran out of the compound and climbed over the wire fence on to the railway. The witness then lost sight of the man. When the accused jumped down from the first floor to the ground the witness shouted out to the policeman on duty. He subsequently saw the accused in police custody. The injured woman was sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in a victoria.

Kanji Raoji a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. Rogers who lived on the third floor of the Sea View Terrace at Colaba said the woman Sirmani had been employed by Mrs. Rogers for the last month as an ayah and lived in the same house. The witness had known the accused for a month. He lived with the ayah for about twenty days. He went away about ten or twelve days ago and the witness did not see him again until Monday afternoon. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the latter date, the ayah was seated on a box in the cook-room, when the accused came up and demanded of her the clothes he had sent to the dhobie. The ayah said "the dhobie has not brought them yet; when he does bring them I will give them to you. 'Don't come here she continued there is no order from the Sahib, so don't come." The accused picked up the table knife, (produced) and rushing at her cut her neck with the knife. The woman shouted out, the witness went up to the accused and caught hold of him. The latter knocked him down. The witness then went and informed his mistress of what had happened and under her orders went to fetch a carriage. He subsequently saw the accused in police custody.

Further evidence was led to show that the accused while running out of the railway line on to the road was arrested by a policeman.

The case was remanded.

THE monks of the Grande Chartreuse, who are accused of having offerred M. Combes a bribe of £80,000, have only acquired their immense wealth in comparatively recent years. The liqueur industry from which it is derived only dates from 1833, and the output was at first very restricted. Two quarts a day was the quantity produced, and one of the brothers used to take it into Grenoble and Chambery and sell it as a stomachic. It was not, however, the stomachic but the green chartreuse invented later that made the fortune of the Order. This cordial sold so widely that in 1897 the monks themselves valued the goodwill of their business at £60,000. The valuation, however, was not accepted for fiscal purposes by the French Government. An independent valuation by an expert was ordered, and, after bargaining, the brothers agreed to pay duty on £280,000.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

TRAGEDY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Elamdin Faga, a Punjabee fireman, was charged with committing the murder of Akbarshah Libas, a Pathan fireman, on board the P. and O. s. s. Arabia on the high seas on the 13th April last. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Young, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Binning defended the accused. The following gentlemen were empannelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Sassoon J. David, foreman.

Mr. Stanley Hampson.	Mr. J. S. Nirurkar.
Mr. Madhavjee D. Thackersey.	Mr. Sadashiv N. Hate.
	Mr. R Wallace.
Mr. William Garriock	Mr. J. H. Symington.
Mr. A. J. Garrett.	

The Advocate General, in addressing the jury, said the death was caused under circumstances which constituted the offence of murder. The firemen on board the Arabia had quarters in the stern of the ship. On the night of the 13th April, a number of firemen were using washing buckets. There was a quarrel over the buckets and these firemen being rather a turbulent lot, there was a free fight between them, in which sticks were used, and there was a general quarrel. When the fight was going on, Akbershaw came up to the quarters, and the accused hit him over the back of the head with an iron bar. Concussion resulted; he was removed to the surgery, but he died the next morning. The jury had better judge of the iron bar themselves, (handing them over a heavy bar), so that they would be in a better position to know whether a blow inflicted with a weapon like it was likely to cause death.

Mr. Binning said he was not going to admit this was the bar; the learned Advocate General should prove it to be the identical weapon.

The Advocate General: I don't expect any admissions; I am going to prove it is the bar.

Evidence was then led in the case.

Akhmaji Syedkhan, fireman, said when he went to take his tub, the accused and another man named Kalu prevented him. There was a quarrel and a scuffle in which Panjabis and Pathans took part. Akbarshaw, the deceased, came from below, Accused was standing near the entrance to the firemen's quarters for a short time. He was one of the four Panjabis. two of whom had stationed themselves on each side of the entrance a short time before. He was armed with a bar like the one shown to him, When Akharshaw came near the entrance, he was dealt a blow by the accused with the bar, on the back of the head. Akbarshaw fell down, and was removed by the Seedee Sarang. A Seedee fireman named Hamir Mahbub snatched the bar from the accused's hand, and gave it over to the third engineer.

Cross-examined, witness said there were five Pathan firemen, three Seedee firemen and of Panjabi firemen about 28, but he was not certain of the number. The Panjabis used to bully and harrass the Pathans, who were numerically inferior to them. Accused seized him by the throat and threw him down. Two more Panjabis assisted the accused. Witness raised an alarm. Three or four Panjabis were armed with sticks. There was a general row. Before the officer came some of the sticks were thrown away into the water. One stick and one iron bar were seized by the officer. Three Panjabis and three Pathans were injured in the row.

Mian Sheikh Ismail coal trimmer said he saw the accused standing on a locker with an iron bar on his left shoulder and accused struck the deceased with the bar, who sat down. Deceased went towards the washing place at a slow pace He spoke to the Seedee Serang who made him lie down. Khamis or Aamir took the bar from the accused.

Khamis Mabruk Sidi said he saw the accused strike with the bar which he subsequently took away from his hand under the orders of the third engineer.

Sitin Aari Sidi Serang said the injured man Akbarshaw, when sitting on the locker at first asked him for a stick and then for a knife. Then he became unconscious and collapsed.

Nawasalikhan Mahomed said he was a Panjabi. In April, he was fireman's serang on the s. s. Arabia. He would not speak the truth even if the Sircar were to hang him. Were he to speak the truth his children would starve, and he would lose his employment.

The Judge: If you would not give true evidence you would be punished.

Witness said he preferred being punished.

On the application of the Advocate General, permission was granted to cross-examine the witness.

Witness said he gave his evidence before the Magistrate and said he saw the deceased struck with the bar, as he entered the door. The bar was taken from the accused's hand.

Under Section 288 witness's deposition in the Police Court was put in.

The Advocate General put in the evidence of Dr. Edwin Hyde, surgeon on board the Arabia, under Section 509 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the course of his evidence, the doctor said, when he examined the deceased, the latter was unconscious. He had a scalp wound on the back of his head, which might have been caused by a weapon like the iron bar. The wound was an inch and a half long, and it extended down to the bone. There were all the symptoms of a severe concussion of the brain. The bleeding having stopped he thought it best to leave the dressing of the wound till the next morning. The man died at eight o'clock. He was buried at sea in the afternoon.

Questioned by the Court, the accused said it was true there was a scuffle between Pathans and Panjabis, but he did not strike the deceased with the bar.

The Advocate General said the accused had taken an undue advantage and acted in a very cruel manner towards the deceased; he stood, bar in hand, to assault the deceased and he, in fact, dealt a blow which resulted in his death. Counsel submitted therefore the crime of murder was established by the evidence alike of Pathans and Panjabis.

Mr. Binning urged the case was one of unusual difficulty in that almost all the witnesses came from the lower order of the community, and were not possessed of any considerable portion of intelligence. Their evidence was extremely unsatisfactory, and gave rise to a good many possibilities, which should all count in the accused's favour. It was true the bar was taken from the accused, but the fact was he did not deal the blow. In the interest of justice, the inconsistencies in the evidence and all the suggestions of doubts and alternative constructions should weigh in his clients' favour. There was no evidence before the jury that the wound caused death; in that case it was simple hurt.

The Judge, in his charge to the jury, said no doubt the deceased died of the effects of the wound. Dr. Hyde's evidence was that death was caused by a blow with an iron bar. Then there was evidence of Musalmans of more than one sect that the blow was delivered by the accused. The jury must take into account the heated blood and the state of excitement the parties were in, and if they thought the accused had struck at random to ward off blows on himself, for he had received a wound on the top of his head; and if they came to the conclusion that he was not in a position to raise the weapon and deliver the blow, and he had no intention of taking undue advantage or acting in a cruel manner towards the deceased, than they should give the benefit of doubt on these heads to the accused.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty on a charge of causing grievous hurt, and the accused was sentenced by the Judge to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court adjourned at 6-10 p. m. till 11 o'clock this morning.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On reading the annual report of this Association, I was very much surprised to find that the charge for the services of a private nurse had been raised from five to six rupees a day. As the public subscribe large sums yearly to the St. George's Nursing Fund, it is to be regretted that the Committee did not give a little information as to their reasons for making the increased charge.

The subject of Sick Nursing is of such importance to all Europeans in India that it would be interesting to learn (in view of the large annual turn over of the Association) how many nurses there are at present on the staff with Home qualifications. If it is suggested that home training is unnecessary and that three years in an Indian Hospital (subject to passing the usual examination) produces a thoroughly qualified nurse, my experiences must have been singularly unfortunate.

Europeans generally prefer to have the best possible treatment in sickness, and it may not be generally known that at the J. J. Hospital there are English nurses, thoroughly qualified in all branches of their profession, who are available for private cases outside the hospital, at a charge of Rs. 5 per diem.

If this is possible at the J. J. Hospital, without appealing to the public for subscriptions, would it not be advisable for the Committee of the St. George's Nursing Association to find out who is responsible for organizing the new departure at the J. J. Hospital and invite him to become a member of their Committee.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, July 5. A PATIENT.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

The monsoon current is strengthening upon the West Coast and the Meteorological Department expect moderate to heavy rain over the Central Provinces and Gujarat immediately. Showers are also forecast for to-morrow over North-east India and the Deccan, and conditions are stated to have become favourable for rain over the greater part of India. Telegrams from the Indian Ocean stations this week show that South-east trades are unsteady at Seychelles and Mauritius.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 5.

Tuesday.—Pressure has risen slightly to briskly in south Ganjetic Plain, Central India, the Central Provinces and Peninsula; it has fallen slightly to briskly in the extreme north-west of India, and slightly in East Bengal and Burma. Pressure continues in large defect in north-west Peninsula and east Gujarat and the area of deficiency has probable marks of the remains of the depression from the Central Provinces. To-day's observations show that another depression is probably forming at the head of the Bay. Rain has fallen in the greater part of the country, the only area in which it has been entirely absent being south and west Punjab, north-west Frontier Province and Sind. It has been light to moderately heavy in the West Coast, Gujarat and Burma Coast. Mercara has received 5 1-2 inches, Akyab 5, Rangoon 4 1-2, Tavoy 4, Bombay and Veraval 3 1-2. Colombo 3, Ratnageri and Ranchi 2 1-2, Umballa, Agra and Calicut 2, Deesa and Belgaum 1 1-2, and Surat one inch. Moderate rain will probably continue on the West Coast and light to moderate in Gujarat, and showers in Sub-Himalayas, Central India and West Central Provinces. Showers are also probable in Bengal and Assam, but the depression forming at the head of the Bay will probably decrease the rain in North-East India. Moderately heavy rain is likely in Burma Coast and showers in the interior districts.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel, Captain G. M. Montford which arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai reports having experienced thick weather, moderate monsoon and hard squalls of wind. The Hall Line steamer Knowsley Hall, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool met with heavy monsoon, high sea and heavy rain squalls. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, Captain C. H. Sharp, which reached here yesterday from Delagoa Bay, encountered strong monsoon wind and sea, up to latitude 15 degree N. 2 from thence strong N. W. to westerly gale, and heavy sea with fierce squalls of wind and rain. The same Co.'s steamer Landaura, Captain J. Farquhaison, which came in yesterday from Rangoon had strong monsoon and heavy S. W. to Westerly Sea.

THE WEATHER IN BOMBAY.

Owing to the heavy weather in Bombay, the outer Pilot schooner had to run for shelter on Monday morning from 4 to 8 a.m. and then returned to its station. In the evening it was reported again from the schooner that very heavy weather prevailed outside. The steamer Fairy Queen reports that on her return voyage from Dharamter on Monday afternoon, she picked up eight of the crew of a native craft off Karanja and brought them to Bombay. She also passed two similar vessels without crew water logged.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

FALL OF A TREE.

A big tree at the corner of the Marine Lines fell yesterday owing to the high wind which was blowing during the day. Some of the telephone wires were broken by the falling of the tree and two posts were damaged. Fortunately no damage was done to human life.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba In.	Cts.
Previously registered	24	66	14	02	16	13	18	81
Tuesday, 5th July	0	49	5	95	2	35	1	92
Total	24	55	27	97	23	48	20	73
Total fall to 5th July. '03	23	22	25	6	25	16	29	11
Total fall to 5th July. '02	8	60	12	47	10	75	10	29

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
Tuesday, 5th July	4	33

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total Rain-Fall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 2nd July ;—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Bandora	22	24	Viramgam	4	10
Panjoo	20	88	Dabhoe	6	49
Vaiturana	18	63	Sevalia	1	54
Palghur	19	4	Godhra	2	61
Gholwad	10	33	Patri	0	22
Daman	9	60	Limkhera	1	94
Bulsar	9	3	Dohad	3	80
Nausari	6	4	Amargarh	4	37
Surat	1	56	Rutlam	2	46
Kim	1	71	Nagda	3	40
Broach	0	98	Rajpardi	1	29
Baroda	2	29	Bardoli	1	59
Mehmadabad	0	78	Nandbar	6	60
Ahmedabad	0	12	Narjana	2	11

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	......	—		...	...		......	......	......
Jask	29·470	E	13	100·3	88·2	90	......	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	29·424	WNW	4	94·5	90·	46	......	0·00	— 0·36
Aden	29·595	N	15	95 8	80 3	67	......	0·00	— 0·01
Lahore	29·461	NE	4	105·4	89·8	67	......	0·09	— 1·78
Sirsa	29·485	SSE	5	10.·8	82·6	69	......	1 21	— 1·14
Delhi	29·481	SE	9	97·2	80·7	70	......	2·34	— 2 60
Agra	29·464	SE	8	10.·0	77·9	95	1·85	4·93	+ 0 50
Cawnpore	29·477	E	8	97·4	83·8	72	0·03	3·0.	— 2·29
Allahabad	29·483	E	7	92·1	79·1	91	0·45	1·.6	— 6·53
Jhansi	29·489	ESE	5	89·.	80·2	91	0·02	3·61	— 4·41
Jacobabad	29·131	E	7	111·8	9.·6	45	......	0·30	+ 0·04
Karachi	29·48.	WSW	10	92·4	?	83	0·00	0·00	— 0·22
Jeypore	29·495	NE	6	99·7	79·1	71	0·02	1·51	— 2·41
Ajmere	29·462	NE	?	101·9	84·5	67	0 00	2·18	— 1·39
Deesa	29·461	NNW	11	93·6	75·0	9.	1·49	3·49	— 0·20
Ahmedabad	29 152	NW	2	86·7	76·1	90	0·23	2·13	— 6·42
Bhuj	29·478	NW	14	97 3	74·9	9.	0·54	0·54	— 2·17
Jamnagar	29·450	WSW	17	86·0	77·2	89	1·30	2·02	— 2 45
Dwarka	29·473	WSW	15	8. 9	80·3	89	0·09	0·10	......
Rajkot	29·451	WNW	8	89 4	74·.	98	0·89	2·15	— 4·65
Bhavnagar Para.	29·473	N	17	87·2	76·5	83	0·25	2·0.	— 3,77
Veraval	29·472	W	21	81·.	77·3	92	3·35	0·0.	— 2·02
Neemuch	29·48.	Calm	6	82·.	74·7	84	0·27	5·0.	— 0·67
Indore	29·498	SW	2	83·6	73·1	9	0·60	8·3.	— 0·61
Saugor	29·497	SW	7	89·4	75·1	8	......	5·3.	— 5· 6
Jubbulpore	29·49.	S	7	90·.	76·1	8.	......	4·0	— 8·53
Hoshangabad	9·508	SW	1	97·6	77·7	78	0·02	4·1	— 4 75
Khandwa	29 49.	WSW	5	85·7	77·1	84	......	6·4	— 0·70
Raipur	29·527	SW	8	85·6	74·9	77	0 02	7·65	+ 6·39
Nagpur	29·517	SW	13	83·5	74·1	91	0·..	..·5.	+ 1·00
Amraoti	29·5.0	SSW	10	85·1	73·5	86	0·65	11·98	+ 3·79
Akola	29 527	SW	?	81·5	74 9	78	0·.0	8 95	+ 2·69
Surat	29·4 1	NE	2	86·0	76·0	98	1·07	4· .	— 7·94
Malegaon	29·506	SW	8	87·.	73·0	8.	0 74	5 .	— 0·2.
Bombay	29·561	W	20	81·.	7 ·3	93	3·40	20·2.	— 4·07
Poona	29·595	WSW	18	78·1	70·9	89	0 79	2 5.	— 3·08
Ahmednagar.	29·581	SSW	14	8.·8	69·9	90	0·.5	3 4.	— 2·06
Aurangabad	29·23.	SW	9	81·3	71·2	87	0 27	9·0.	......
Sholapur	29·60.	SW	21	82·7	71 5	78	......	7·64	+ 2·.5
Ratnagiri	29·657	WSW	18	80·3	72·9	89	2·35	62·49	+ 26·0.
Bijapur	29·638	SSW	20	8.·3	69·8	85	0·07	3 5	— 0·29
Belgaum	29·674	WSW	37	73·3	66·5	95	1 61	3·.	+ 2·75
Mormugoa	29·719	W	12	85·0	7.·1	84	0· 8	58·38	+ 39 51
Karwar	29·743	SSW	9	83·7	75·5	88	0 35	6. 79	+ 18 ·7
Mangalore	29·793	WNW	10	84·9	74·4	91	0·51	59 41	+ 16 0.
Calicut	29·820	SW	9	80 7	7.·7	96	2 19	52·2.	+ 1 ·54
Cochin	29·84.	Calm	L	81·2	72·2	9.	1 35	1.,68	+ 11·4.
Bangalore	29·800	SW	14	80·3	65 3	95	0·25	2 70	— 0·.4
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·619	W	11	84·9	71·7	77	0·12	7·75	+ 2·53
Masulipatam.	29·611	SW	15	92·5	78·1	85	......	4·.8	— 1·45
Bellary	29·685	SW	11	89 0	75·7	62	0·01	3·.1	+ 1 19
Cuddapa	29·69.	W	G	99·2	77·4	59	......	2·10	— 1·.8
Madras	29·717	SSW	10	100·0	79·	65	......	0·7.	— 2·19
Coimbatore	29·7 7	SW	?	87·4	7.·1	86	......	2 11	+ 0·11
Trichinopoly.	29·781	SW	8	96 6	78·3	59	......	0·60	— 1·75
Nagapatam	29·765	SW	1.	96·7	78·0	67	......	1·27	— 0·60
Colombo	29 900	S	9	81·0	72·0	10	3·02	11,13	+ 5·84

In column Wind, "Rate per hours" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
Bombay Local Rainfall :—J. J. H.=1·47 (30 40) ; G. T. H.=3·95 (31 03) St. G. H.=3·20 (28·03) ; C. P.=3·40 (2·27)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen over a large area the rise having been rapid at Bombay and brisk in Berar and at Jhansi, Allahabad, Jaipur, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Mormugao, Mangalore, Bangalore and Bellary. The barometer is below normal everywhere, the deficiency being greatest in Gujarat, Khandesh and at and about Bombay.

Winds are cyclonic at Bombay and Surat, north-easterly and south-easterly in the Punjab and United Provinces and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Cutch and at Bombay, Veraval, Sholapur, Bijapur and Ratnagiri.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess in Rajputana and at Agra and Hoshangabad, and 5° to 9° in defect at Bijapur, Sholapur, Poona, Akola, Nagpur, Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad. The maximum varied from 112° at Jacobabad to 73° at Belgaum and the minimum from 84° at Ajmere to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain has fallen over a large area the principal amounts being 3·40" at Bombay. 3 35" at Veraval, 3·02" at Colombo, 2·35" at Ratnagiri, 2·19" at Calicut and between one and two inches at Cochin, Belgaum, Surat, Jamnagar, Deesa and Agra.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has commenced to fill up but a small residual depression still lies over Gujarat, Khandesh and at and about Indore, Khandwa, Poona and Bombay where the weather is squally and unsettled. Rain is to be expected in Gujarat. Central India, the Central and United Provinces, the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE AFFAIRS OF A HYDERABAD BEGUM.

A HEAVY CLAIM.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee heard at the High Court yesterday a suit brought by Raja Bahadur Chaturbhujdas Gordandas, of Hyderabad, against Mr. Munchershah Bomonjee Chothia and Vithaldas Ramdas, the surviving members of a partnership carried on in the name Munchershah Bomonjee Chothia and Co., in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendants may be ordered to pay or caused to be paid to him the sum of Rs. 1,02,477-9-3 together with interest from the 11th November 1901 till payment; that they be ordered to release the plaintiff from the security given by him in the Nizam's Court at Hyderabad, and that in default they be ordered to pay to plaintiff such sums as the Court may deem to be due by way of damages or indemnity; that it may be declared that the sale proceeds of certain shares in the hands of the receivers or the defendants are chargeable with the payment to the plaintiff of the amount due to him by Vaziranissa Begum of Hyderabad, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kirpatrick and Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs Wadia Ghandy and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that one Nawab Wazeer Ali Khan died at Hyderabad about forty years ago, leaving considerable property and several heirs, one of whom was Vaziranissa Begum, his daughter. The property consisted "inter alia" of 268 shares of East India Railway Company. The Begum desired to take out letters of administration to his estate in respect of the shares. But in order to obtain such letters, she had to give security to the Nizam's Court for Rs. 89,000. She was at that time indebted to the plaintiff in a large amount, as security for which she had passed certain documents to the plaintiff, who is a banker of Hyderabad. She applied to him to give the security on her behalf, and he consented to do so on her agreeing that the shares should be changed in his favour for the amount due to him and also for the amount of the proposed security, and that they should be delivered over to him. Plaintiff, on her agreeing to do as mentioned above deposited in the Court of Hyderabad certain shares of the Nizam State Railway and the title deeds of his house. The Begum then got the East India Railway shares from the Court but instead of handing them over to the plaintiff, she mortgaged 68 shares to secure a loan of Rs. 14,000 from some other person and handed over only 200 shares to the plaintiff. By a subsequent writing, she empowered the plaintiff to get possession of the 68 shares by paying off the loan of the Rs. 14,000 and to hold them as security. He did not, however, do so. By an arrangement dated 27th May 1895, the Begum agreed to sell to the defendants' firm the Railway shares for the sum of Rs. 1,94,250 out of which they paid to her the sum of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 26,375. By an agreement executed in Bombay on the 23rd June 1895 the second defendant in consideration of the plaintiff handing over the shares to defendants' firm agreed to get the plaintiff released from his securityship in the Hyderabad Court, and to pay the debt due to him by the Begum on the registered documents which then amounted to about Rs. 40,0 0 within five days after the receipt from England of the sale proceeds of the shares. Towards the end of 1895, the plaintiff had to increase his security in the Hyderabad Court from Rs. 89,000 to Rs. 194,250, being the price at which the shares were sold to the defendants, and did so at the request of the Begum and the defendants. Plaintiff contended that the defendants were bound to release the whole of the security given by him. The railway shares were sold in England by Mr. William Watson; and the sale proceeds, amounting to Rs. 199,159-3-2, arrived in Bombay between the 27th August and 10th November 1900, and were now in the hands of the solicitors of the parties as receivers appointed in High Court suit 305 of 1897, after a payment thereout of Rs. 30,000 to the father of the first defendant under an order made in that suit. The defendants had not paid plaintiff the principal sum due to him, and had not got the security in the Nizam's Court released. On the registered documents referred to, there was now due to plaintiff by the Begum the sum of Rs. 102,477-9-3 namely Rs. 35,225-15-0 for principal and Rs. 67,251-10-3 for interest up to 11th November 1901. Plaintiff therefore prayed for the relief mentioned above.

In their written statement, the defendants said they had no personal knowledge of certain allegations made in the plaint. The Begum had filed a written statement in suit 305 of 1897 in this Court in which she denied the truth of some of the allegations. Defendants submitted to the Court whether the charge alleged by the plaintiff to have been created in his favour on the shares in the East Indian Railway Company did not cease to exist on the execution of the agreement of the 23rd June 1895. Defendants had paid to the Begum, or on her account, and at her request other sums besides those mentioned in the plaint. They admitted the agreement of 23rd June 1895, and submitted to the Court the true construction thereof, They agreed to pay out of the sale proceeds of the shares the debt due by the Begum on the registered documents, and they would have paid the amount, if any; if they had not been prevented from doing so by the plaintiff himself. Before the monies were received in Bombay from England, the plaintiff filed a suit 305 of 1897 in this Court against the defendants and the Begum, in which he obtained an injunction restraining the defendants from receiving from William Watson and Co., to whom the proceeds of the shares were to be remitted, the sale proceeds of the shares. At the instance of the plaintiff, receivers of the monies were appointed, who were still in possession of them. Suit 305 of 1897 was dismissed with costs; and the plaintiff thereafter filed the present suit and obtained an order that the monies were to remain in the hands of the receivers, until further order. Defendants had, thus by reason of the plaintiff's action, been prevented from receiving the monies, out of which they were to pay the plaintiff as aforesaid and had been prevented from performing their agreement. They contended that they were not liable to pay interest to the plaintiff on the monies due under the agreement, and that plaintiff was only entitled to such interest as may have been earned by the investments by the receivers. The plaintiff had, moreover, prevented them from ascertaining the amount and had given them no information which would enable them to ascertain the amount due to the plaintiff by the Begum under the registered documents; and until the amount was ascertained, defendants did not know what to pay to the plaintiff. Defendants had frequently called upon him to give them the necessary information, and inspection of documents and accounts, but the plaintiff had refused to do so. Even the account annexed to the plaint was defective as to dates. They submitted that the Begum was a necessary party to the suit. Defendants agreed to get the plantiff released from the security amounting to Rs. 89,000, then deposited by him in the Hyderabad Court; and they said they were discharged on that portion of their agreement on the plantiff getting himself released from the security and withdrawing the securities from the Hyderabad Court about the end of the year 1895. The security for Rs. 1,94,250 was deposited by the plaintiff subsequently and in consequence of some fresh agreement he entered into with the Begum, on which agreement the defendants said they would rely when produced. Defendants had no objection to the plaintiff being paid out of the monies in the hands the receivers the principle amount really due to him by the Begum on the registered documents, etc., with the interest; and they submitted, having regard to the fact that at the plaintiff's own instance the monies had been kept in the possession of the receivers, that in the ascertainment of the amount, regard should be had to all the circumstances of the case.

The hearing of evidence was proceeded with.

THE traitor who sold Japanese plans to Russia is said to have been Lieut-Col. Hanzoku of the General Staff, and he was arrested, court-martialled, and shot within the palace walls without being allowed the honour of killing himself.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Knowsley Hall, 2,791 tons, Captain A Buck arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 9th June with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F D Lorne, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 250 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana 2,124 tons Captain C H Sharp arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay 11th June with a general cargo and Mrs C H B Brooks and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landaura 2157 tons Captain J Farquharson which arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and Dr L Grieve Mr and Mrs C Saukaran and 2 children, as passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O S N Co's steamer Coromandel 2,783 tons, Captain G M Montford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 14th June via intermediate ports with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Shanghai Mr R Rustomjee From Hongkong Mr F M Shroff From Colombo Mr Farmer Mr R H Burnett Miss G M Baker, Mrs Goldsmith Mr G Randal Mr S T Bayloy. From Melbourne Lieut A J Reynolds From different ports 5 deck.

STORM WARNING.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram from the Meteorological Department, Simla, dated July 5, 13hrs. 10mts. :—

Storm Signal.—Lower cautionary signal.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARIN SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill		Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville		Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	De Berry	31-5	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Wilson		R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr Huddleston		R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming		Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi	—	—	—
Do Karen	—	—	—
Do Pathan	—	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 5.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	788	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	686	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Jelunga	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davisong			E Tajbhoy
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Muttra	2985	Alexander			M M & Co
Java	920	Carey			M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Murray			M M & Co
Naderi	1168	Metcalfe			B & P S N Co
Henry Bolckow	139	Kemp	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Imaum	2704	Penberthy	Dunkirk		K Nixon & Co
Dagfred	1629	Milberg	Bangkok		F F Campbell & Co
Megna	772	Macgregor			M M & Co
Upada	3302	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Onda	3410	Robertson			M M & Co
Rajput	3615	Craig	Calcutta		T M & Co
Chindwara	1482	MacLean			M M & Co
Pekin	2522	Cooke		9-7	P & O Co
Auchencrag	2541	Reid			K Nixon & Co
Adato	2145	Brodie			Bombay Co
Coromandel	2783	Montford			P & O Co
Landaura	2157	Farquharson			M M & Co
Loodiana	2124	Sharp			M M & Co
Knowsley Hall	2791	Buck			K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Ton. Ca Shed.	Vessel.	Dt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Clan Macintyre	3052 Fishenden	Ams'dam	14-7	T M & Co
C	Clan Macalister	3064 Sterling	Hamburg	7-7	F Muir & Co
F	Fultala	2702 LeMarchand	Liverpool	6-7	M M & Co
G	Mahammadi	1252 Galley	Jeddah	9-7	B & P S N Co
H	Naseri	912 Mylcrest	Jedda	6-7	B & P N Co
I	Welsh Prince	3218 Dooull	Antwerp	9-7	W & A G
L	Akbar	1440 Baldwin	Mauritius	16-7	H C Joosub
M	King Arthur	1047 Bunet	P Gulf	16-7	B & P S N Co
N	Omba	1908 Williams	Dieppe	5-7	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	M Goa	7-7	Shepherd
Puri	827	Ahmed	Janjira	16-7	Shepherd
Kaweri	552	Ahmed	B'nagar		Shpd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	M Goa	9-7	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Shed	Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Oriental	3085	Spicer	London	9-7	P & O Co
2	Nubia	2319	Knox	Liverpool	6-7	W & A G & Co
12	Kasara	605	Hirst	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
16	Dwarka	753	Bottwell	Karachi	9-7	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Ismaila	3381	Stebbing	Calcutta	7-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Loodiana s	Sharp	Delagoa Bay, June 11
	Landaura s	Farquharson.	Rangoon
	Coromandel s	Montford	Shanghai. June 14
	Knowsley Hall s	Buck	Liverpool, June 9

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Clan Fergeson s	Macalister	Havre, &c
	Kangra s	MacLean	Persian Gulf
	Hoseinee s	Lorne	Jeddah

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday —
Steamer Loodiana, for Zanzibar, &c
" Landaura, for Calcutta, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Names.	Tons.	From
1	Uganda	3451	Bombay
1	Shahzada	1646	Moulmein
1	Khodoung	913	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

July	Names.	Tons.	For
1	Maharani	1017	Rangoon
1	Tara	3600	Rangoon
1	Dupleix	1264	Colombo
1	Nadir	2941	Bombay
1	Lindenfels	1862	Rice Ports
1	York Castle	8467	B & New York
2	Arratoon Apcar	2879	Hongkong
2	Nowshera	4961	Bombay

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil, left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of 3rd instant.

The same Co's steamer Clan Leslie, left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of 1st instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Palma, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The Florio Rubattino Co's steamer Ischia from Bombay arrived at Hongkong yesterday the 5th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—2 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co ; 10 bales yarn The Svadeshi Mills and Co

FOR MANCHESTER.

Nubia s—6 bales yarn The Svadeshi Mills and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Oriental s—4 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co ; 13 bundles moongm t, and 4 cases woodenware F P Bhumgara

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—588 cwts myrabollans Wasbjee Becher ; 2 bundles carpets F P Bhumgara ; 3 bales skins H E Unwalla ; 7 bales carpets Industrial Mission Aid Society 10 cwts dry fish F R Hill and Co ; 201 cwts poppy seed A Blaschcck and Co ; 33 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co ; 20 bales skins S Ebranbhoy ; 20 cwts dry fish F B Hill and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Welsh Prince s—206 cwts rapeseed Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 8000 cwts wheat Tata and Co ; 150 bales hemp Killick Reeve and Co ; 101 cwts gum P Jethabhoy

FOR TRIESTE.

Fultala s—701 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE,

Bombay, July 6.

1. There will be Drill for Recruits in the Town Hall to morrow Thursday the 7th at 5-30 p.m. also on Monday the 11th Tuesday 12th and Thursday the 14th instant at the same hour.

2 The signalling class will meet at the Town Hall to-morrow Thureday the 7th instant 5 30 p.m.

3 There will be Drill for trained Members at the Town Hall on the 7th, 11th, 12th and 14th instant at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

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WE MAKE OUR GOODS PRIMARILY WITH
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TWEEDS,	GREATCOAT CLOTHS
BROADCLOTHS,	SOCKS,
PUTTIES,	JERSEYS,
NUMDAH,	CARDIGANS,
BERLIN WOOL,	BALACLAVAS,
LOHIS,	SWEATERS,
TRAVELLING RUGS,	GLOVES,

&c.,
And in fact
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

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has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

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BED, BATH, AND
DINING ROOMS
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FIRST PRIZE, Rs. 2,000 CASH
To the purchasers of any one of the following articles :—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN,
Re. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS,
Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE,
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7/8.

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Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 6th August 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 13th August 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

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A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

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Prize	Cash				2,000
1	Do.	"			200
1	Do.	"			100
20	Prizes	"	Rs.	10 each	200
500	Do.	"	"	5 "	2,500
523	Prizes			Rs.	5,000

EXTRA PRIZE, Rs. 300.
N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only.
And NOT against Money Order.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1904.

GOLD IN CHOTA NAGPUR.

THE time has fortunately gone by when India was agitated by speculations in gold-mining shares, and we imagine it will be a longer time before the country again becomes as crazy as it was fourteen years ago. A paper which Mr. J. M. Maclaren, B. Sc., F. G. S., contributes on the Auriferous Occurrences of Chota Nagpur to the Records of the Geological Survey of India, should do much to prolong that period, the only matter for regret being that his counsel did not appear before so many people lost their little all in the attempt to multiply it. He admits there may be hidden away in the dense forest and covered up by the soil and by the vegetation of centuries, quartz veins rivalling in richness those of Southern India. Certainly it were the supreme height of folly to deny the possibility. But with the data at hand, to Mr. Maclaren's mind, there can be only one conclusion : that with two doubtful exceptions—and that only in the manner indicated—there is little scope for the legitimate investment of capital in the recovery of the gold of Chota Nagpur, whether from its sands or from its quartz veins. And further, whatever bonanzas the future may disclose for European exploitation, this at least is certain, that the greater portion of the auriferous deposits of that province must, of necessity from their poverty, be left to the native washer, forming for him a reserve that though it will never raise him to affluence, will always lift him beyond the grasp of famine. There is not much promise in all this, and capitalists will button up their pockets after reading Mr. Maclaren, though we may find them searching his pages for the "two doubtful exceptions" and the "manner indicated. In discussing the economic conditions of the auriferous occurrences, Mr. Maclaren thinks that the search for gold is attended with the greatest possibilities of success when conducted on sound business principles. But much of the work, done at Chota Nagpur during the boom, reveals "nothing so clear as an absolute neglect of these fundamental principles."

Mr. Maclaren is careful to warn would-be prospectors that not every deposit indicated by the presence of scattered gold grains will yield remunerative returns when found in its most concentrated state or when traced to its parent vein. He advises the prospector first to find an area on which he is justified in spending a limited amount of capital in searching for payable veins or for alluvial leads—very much the same advice as has been given in the matter of cooking a hare. There is, it seems, seldom occasion for the prospector to sink more than ten or fifteen feet. His work is essentially surface work, and he must from the outset be prepared to see his labour and his capital thrown away. But with the former properly directed and the latter judiciously expended, we are assured that a very large area can be thoroughly prospected for a comparatively small sum, especially if the cardinal axiom of vein prospecting be borne in mind, that unless the vein shows gold on the surface and that in payable, or almost payable, quantities, it is useless, and worse than useless, to attempt to follow it down in the hope of something turning up. "All the rich mines of the world," says Mr. Maclaren, speaking advisedly, "are richest at the surface and in no case has success resulted from sinking in a new gold-field on veins barren at the surface." But there is not, at the present moment, nor has there ever been exposed in the whole of Chota Nagpur, a single gold-mining proposition and further there are but two or three doubtful prospecting propositions. Mr. Maclaren puts the latter in order of apparent promise. He tells us first of the high range between Manharpur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Ankna, some six miles south-east of Manharpur station ; then of the country along the line connecting Sonapet with Sausal and lying about three miles south of the diabase outcrop, with which it would appear that the deposition of gold is more or less intimately connected. While the capital required for prospecting should not be large, in view of the remote chances of success, writes Mr. Maclaren, very thorough work can be done with limited capital, and it is the highest of folly to pay large sums to rajas and zemindars for mining rights, to erect expensive machinery and sink shafts or to drive levels, unless good values are shown at the surface and further, that, in the case of Chota-Nagpur reefs, special attention must be paid in prospecting to those carrying galena or pyrites, or having a gossan outcrop.

Mr. Maclaren shows us that although the Chota Nagpur gold veins have often been compared, by interested parties, with those of the Kolar Field in illustration of the potentialities of the former, the cases are not parallel. There are no known extensive ancient workings such as led to the re-opening of the gold mines of Southern India, and yet sufficient evidence remains to show that it was not for lack of searching on the part of the natives that rich gold veins with consequent deep excavations were not discovered. Very fully the question of recovery is discussed and we find "hydraulicking" as practised elsewhere is impossible owing to lack of water and poverty of gold content. Where conditions are most favourable to the storage of water, the content appears poorest. With the low gold content of the gravels, it was at one time Mr. Maclaren's opinion that they might be profitably shifted to suitable tail-races by coolie labour, but later experience taught him that, however that might hold for dry gravel, the difficulties of cheaply shifting water-logged gravel, as most of that to be handled would be, are practically insuperable. He recommends a modification of the Australian dry shaker or "jigger" as the machine most suitable for the purpose of testing the gravels or for the recovery of gold on a small scale, as it can be operated with a little supervision by the least intelligent of coolies. Mr. Maclaren disposes of the idea that dredging could be adopted in the Chota Nagpur rivers. He cites convincing evidence of the impracticability of the suggestion. The character of most of the river bottoms is absolutely prohibitive ; owing to floods dredging operations must be more or less intermittent ; and the gold content of the gravels is insufficient. Be it remembered that Mr. Maclaren's observations are the result of a single season's work over a very wide area and his conclusions are therefore liable to modification on the production of fresh data. But we would not advise prospectors to turn their eyes in the direction of Chota Nagpur without first carefully studying the new number of the Records of the Geological Survey.

COPYRIGHT LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IT is interesting to know that the copyright laws of the United States, though not so liberal and effectual as they might be, are able to deal with some glaring cases of misappropriation of the work of others by private publishers. No work has suffered more at the hands of these pirates than the "Encyclopædia Britannica" which has been subjected to serious attack. The Werner Company began by re-printing the English edition and then issued five volumes of supplement to bring it up to date. The American law allowed them to steal English work, and they perhaps thought that the law would be equally elastic as regards American works and that there could be no great harm in plundering Yankees. Be this as it may, they made up their supplement by the aid of liberal unacknowledged excerpts from Appleton's "Cyclopædia of American Biography" and the same publisher's "Universal Cyclopædia." As Appleton's, the publishers, had spent 120,000 dollars in the production of the work, they did not share the Werner view naturally. On an appeal to the law courts, the Werner Company has agreed to pay 2,000 dollars, to sell no more of the books, to destroy the sheets that have been printed off, and to melt down the stereotype plates. This result of the law suit, of course, benefits the "Encyclopædia Britannica". The latter Company were the plaintiffs in a case against the "Americanised Encyclopædia Britannica." A number of American writers of authority and distinction are amongst the contributors to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." This, whilst it secures the services of experts, has the advantage of also securing copyright in the United States. Some of these articles were re-printed verbatim by the Werner Company, others were cut down and altered in places —not always with accuracy—and some were "reworded" to use a graphic American phrase. The law has now put a stop to this particular case of plundering and American publishers are thus warned against robbing American authors. But what is the position of English writers ? They are, we fear, to a large extent without defence against the buccaneer publishers, who may even regard themselves as national benefactors.

UNINHABITABLE HUTS.

THE experience with the "semi-permanent" huts on the Kennedy Sea Face has been exactly what we anticipated when the proposal to erect them was made. There were various strong reasons why the people unhoused by the Improvement Trust should not have been accommodated on that particular site, but the strongest was that the proof of which has now been amply demonstrated. It was urged that to accommodate the people in huts on a site exposed to the full fury of the monsoon and which every year becomes heavily water-logged was the surest way to increase unhealthiness among them when the rains came. Dr. Turner, the Municipal Health Officer, now reports that the sheds are unfit for human habitation. The Improvement Trust ought to have known what to expect, but having erected their "semi-permanent" structures in fine weather, no sufficient measures have been taken to render them decently habitable during the worst season of the year. Of course, the great mistake was in selecting the Kennedy Sea Face as a site for huts which were intended to remain not for a few months in the fair season but for two years. Dr. Turner says that owing to the exposure of the situation and portions of the ground being lowlying and retentive of moisture, it is difficult to secure dryness of floors in the huts. Moreover the rooms being back to back, it is practically impossible to exclude the rain without seriously curtailing the supply of light and air to the rooms. In fact as everybody knows, the site of the camp is flooded by every heavy fall of rain, there is no drainage and the attempts which have been made to make the huts weather-proof were begun too late. In their present condition the Health Officer declares that the sheds must certainly be regarded as unfit for human habitation by reason of the fact that most of the rooms are damp, dark and badly ventilated. There are twelve hundred people dwelling in the camp and nobody will be surprised if there is a serious outbreak of sickness there in consequence of the present condition of the place. The Improvement Trust are to be requested to make the huts fit for habitation. The irony of the situation is that the authority expressly created for the city's sanitary salvation has so be called upon to make the temporary dwellings it provides, fit for people to live in.

DOCK ENTERPRISE.

A NEW dock is now approaching completion in Buenos Ayres, the extent of which though somewhat less than the extension planned for Bombay, is still remarkable. It was designed to give accommodation to ships on the south side of the Riachuelo, which forms the south boundary of the City of Buenos Ayres. A lack of capital deferred its construction for ten years, but in 1898 the Buenos Ayres Southern Dock Company, Limited, was formed in London, which took over the concession and undertook the works. These include a dock 3231 feet long by 295 wide, a turning basin 787 feet at its upper end and three large warehouses, each 328 feet long, grain elevators will probably be added. The dock's area is forty acres, about nine acres less than the new Port Trust Dock ; it will be twenty-six feet deep and will berth about twenty-five steamers. It is chiefly intended for export, a portion being appropriated to the loading of live stock. The engineering difficulties facing the constructors of the dock were unusual, for the rock stratum was non-existent and the problem of how to find a firm foundation had to be solved. Concrete cylinders had to be sunk in some places to a depth of fifty or sixty feet, to secure foundations for the dock wall. The timber employed was brought from Australia, as the requisite length could not be got from the quebracho, a South American tree, though its quality is superior to most others. The whole capacity of the Buenos Ayres Docks, exclusive of the new Southern Dock now being completed, is almost the same as that of the Victoria and Albert Docks in London, and when we remember that the Argentine Republic, as an organised State, began a separate existence as late as the sixties of the last century, we may well be surprised at the immense expansionof its commercial enterprise. In 1902 the shipping entries of Buenos Ayres amounted to two and three quarter millions of steam tonnage and four hundred and twenty thousand of sail from foreign ports, besides a millions tons from Argentine ports,

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THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and a Special Jury, at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, investigated a charge of murder against Elamdin Faga, a young Punjabi fireman, in causing the death of Akbarshah Libas, a Pathan fireman, on board the steam ship Arabia on the high seas on the 13th April last. The accused struck the deceased with a bar of iron, and caused his death. The jury found the accused guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt ; and he was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th June 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 26,169 maunds and Rs. 22,727 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 21st May amounted to Rs. 1,812. Total earnings from 1st January to 21st May were Rs. 39,553.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 21st May amounted to Rs. 4,286, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 577. Total earnings from 1st January to 21th May were Rs. 80,280, amounting to an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 18,016.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 21st May amounted to Rs. 14,447, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,740. Total earnings from 1st January to 21st May were Rs. 3,24,127 ; being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,53,472.

IN concluding their Report on the iron ores in the Jubbulpur District, Central Provinces, Mr. P. Martin, Past President, Iron and Steel Institute, and Professor H. Louis, Professor of Mining and Lecturer on Metallurgy, state that "while the District contains considerable quantities of ferruginous material, it is nowhere concentrated into a workable ore deposit showing the essential characters of steadiness and persistence which are indispensable in a deposit that is to form the basis of an important industry. There is no evident and assured supply, such as we consider ought to be secured beyond possibility of doubt before we should be justified in recommending the vast expenditure that large iron works must necessarily entail. We have, therefore, come reluctantly to the conclusion that the iron resources of this District, considerable though they may in a sense be held to be, are not such as would warrant the erection of iron and steel works with any prospect of commercial success."

AN Amoy telegram to the "China Mail" dated June 17th says :—Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamer Hoangho struck a rock at Chimmo Bay and foundered immediately. She had a great number of Chinese passengers on board. The Captain and second officer, and fifty Chinese were saved. The Chief Engineer is missing. Over 300 Chinese have been lost. The steamer Wenchow went out to search for suvivors.

"J. A. H." writes in the "Bystander" : "Miss Beatrice Harraden's novel 'Ships that Pass in the Night' still continues to enjoy a good sale, and up to the beginning of 1901, when she succeeded in buying back the copyright, something like half a million copies of the book had been sold in Europe and America. Will it be believed that the entire income which she had derived from the book at that time was £125 ? We have this on her own authority, and it is a remarkable object-lesson on the mistake of an unknown author parting with the entire copyright of her first book."

THE project of a Scandinavian Customs Union is at present agitating the minds of Swedish-Norwegian politicians, writes the "Memorial Diplomatique." This union affects the three Northern States-Denmark, Sweden and Norway. But an agreement has not yet been arrived at on the commercial principle underlying the union. Sweden inclines towards protection, while Denmark is a partisan of commercial freedom or free trade. The idea of a Scandinavian Customs Union has been very favorably received in commercial circles in Sweden and Norway.

ONE effect of the recent abstruse debates in the House of Commons has been to provoke some English bards to a renewal of Byronic strife. Internal evidence, may betray the authorship of at least one of these epigrams on Scotch debaters :—

> Happy the nation that enjoys by turns
> A day wi Caldwell and a nicht wi' Burns.
> Their prose and poetry combine the power
> To give each Scotch M. P. a happy hour.

The reply :

> Sir Wilfrid, who the festive bottle spurns,
> Yet sings the praises of a nicht wi' Burns.
> He ought to teach the Scotch a new delight,
> Caldwell by day and cauld well too by night.

IN the report of the committee on the Board of Trade and the Local Government Board, which is now issued as a Parliamentary paper, the committee recommend that the salary of the President of the Board of Trade should be raised to £5,000 a year, and that his title should be changed to that of Minister of Commerce and Industry, thus more clearly indicating his functions and their importance. At the same time it is recommended that the salary of the Parliamentary Secretary should be £1,500 a year, and that of the Permanent Secretary £2,000. As regards the Local Government Board, the committee recommend that the salary of the President should be raised from £2,000 to £3,000 a year, thus marking an increase in the duties of the Department which, though considerable does not place it on the same level as a Ministry of Commerce and Industry. For the Parliamentary and Permanent Secretaries respectively they recommend the same scale of salary as for the corresponding officers of the reconstituted Board of Trade. It is pointed out that there have been only two occasions since 1852 on which the President of the Board of Trade has not been in the Cabinet ; and the committee do not anticipate that the Minister of Commerce and Industry will ever be found outside of that body. There can be no doubt (says the "Times") that the change proposed by the committee responds to a very strongly felt desire on the part of the business community.

DRAMAS IN PENCIL.

I

IN 1720, London passed through one of those financial crises our generation is familiar with. These have lost a little of the picturesque in repeating themselves. The more brilliant the dream, the more terrible the awakening. Everyone was getting rich even the beggar in the street. Then it seemed every one was getting poor, even the millionaire. No one had known check or moderation. The poet Gay was making large sums of money. Some one advised him to keep enough to at least give him a clean shirt and a leg of mutton in his declining years. He did not listen. The wheel of fortune turned. He found himself as great a beggar as the hero of his famous opera. The translation of Homer had brought Pope a goodly sum. He speculated, and it ended in smoke. Lady Mary Montague, the young and witty Ambassadress, had to suffer in repute. She was accused of having stolen some shares of her friend, Ruremond. The famous Puritan preacher Samuel Chandler saw himself ruined, and his brother hung for forgery. He had to open a stall for the sale of second hand books. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Aislabie was disgraced. Craggs the Director-General of Posts, a man of letters, the friend of Addison and one of the writers for the "Spectator" disappeared from the world just in time to avoid shame, bequeathing it to his old father who died of chagrin. The mistresses of the King, old frights whom he had brought over from Hanover, were the only ones who had nothing to lose and something to gain from the wrecks of public fortunes. Such a spectacle was calculated to inspire the comic poet, the preacher, and the caricaturist. The crash had brought out a goodly crop of artists, who could engrave a sarcasm, and sketch an epigram, or what was then known as hieroglyphics. In these were displayed, an entanglement of figures, and of symbolic attributes, where each detail formed a particular enigma in the immense rebus. The most mysterious of these representations was the work of an obscure young man of 23 who did not seem sure of his own name, signing it Hoggart or Hogard. Posterity called him William Hogarth. The family was from the North and bore at first the rude Saxon name of Hogherd. The grandfather was a rustic, the father a school master, the uncle a village poet, whose tragedies were played in barns on market days. Towards the beginning of the reign of William III, Dominie Hogarth came to London, not to make a fortune, but simply to earn his bread. He opened a little boarding-school in the narrowest little lane in the saddest quarter of the metropolis, almost under the shadow of the great dark walls of Newgate. He was the author of a learned Latin Dictionary. But the publishers of Fleet Street would not have it. William born in 1697 was 15, when his father bound him apprentice to Ellis Gamble, goldsmith and engraver in metals in Cranbourne Street.

OLD LONDON.

Every part of old London then had a population peculiar to it, with a distinctive character all its own. The Banks and business were confined to the City. The stately mansions of Lincoln's Inn, where aristocracy was long quartered, were gradually being given up to the pettifogging world. Round Drury Lane and Covent Garden, the life that rambled was noisy and questionable. Cranbourne Street led to diverse quarters where patrician dwellings were growing more numerous every day between the Palace of St. James and Leicester Fields. It was in 1720 the centre of London, and the goldsmith's bench was an incomparable post for observation. While engraving coats of arms on plates and chalices, the lad saw the titular nobles of those arms led bare-headed by Gamble to their chairs. The days were yet far off when Duchesses rigged themselves out as plain as barmaids, or 800 years of heraldry walked out of a morning in stable jackets and round hats. Vanity, no sooner out of bed than it was bedizened in ribbons and stars, the coats by dint of embroidery and lace stood stiff, and the dresses starched with gold. There were none but beggars who could vie with the grand seigneur in point of the picturesque, those beggars—living caricatures, who were the joy of the pencil of Callot. Addison has taken the trouble to describe and to class those who encumbered. Leicester-Fields and its approaches, from the "impudent" announcing himself by a blare of trumpet, to the "silent" who instead of soliciting, awaited alms, but expected them of passers as a homage due to the dignity of his attitude. Around these circulated the screaming and fussy beggars who ply their trade on the pavement. Under Charles II, they sold masks, very useful for ladies who wished to go every where to see and hear all. The sellers of masks disappeared to make way for the political ballad singers, the strolling spirit dealers, and to croupiers in the open who had a small gaming-table with dice supported on two trestles. All the world surged and heaved under the windows of Master Gamble and served as a terrible distraction to young William who worked at unicorns and leopards, punch in hand.

HIS EDUCATION.

The streets of London are the schools Hogarth studies in. Dickens will study later at the same University. To begin with there are the signs swinging over the shops, making, morning and evening, a shadow over the pavement. And then how many incidents in a few short hours ! A carriage upset, a thief pursued, a horse tumbled, a scuffle between tars and chairmen, William is in the first row of the gallery. He is there when they are throwing dirt at the carriages of the royal mistresses. He is there when they are flogging a Jacobite pamphleteer in honour of the liberty of the press. The days when felons are condemned to the gallows, Master Gamble perhaps gives leave to his apprentices, and the little lad lost in the crowd is present at the scene he will engrave later. He sees the carts go out of Newgate, one carrying the criminal, the other the coffin. He follows the cortege to the sinister public house of Holborn where the condemned is often allowed the favour of drinking with and to the health of the executioner. He has seen Jack Hal the prototype of elegant highway men, marching to death bouquet in hand, ogling and smiling at the women as he passes. After the great rebellion of 1715, he has seen the freshly severed heads hang from the Temple-Bar of criminals. Thus were named men who would have formed the Council of His Majesty had the King been called James III instead of George I. In 50 years time the lad was an old man, and the hideous political trophies rotted in the same place. Night comes and the streets are empty, the crowd gone. Some places are lit, and draw the amateurs who love noise and pleasure. At Charing-Cross, near the statue of Charles I, the partisans of the fallen dynasty burn Ministers in effigy. In Cheap side and Ludgate Hill the glasses of long-houses flame like those of a house on fire. It is thence that gentlemen of Loyal Societies, warm with their toasts to King George, issue in closed ranks, their canes upraised to charge the Jacobite roughs. On the threshold of his door the Chaplain of the Fleet, his nose red with wine, his wig coarsely powdered with flour, lies in wait for late couples to marry them. The rest of London belongs to darkness and to those who go roving of nights. In that profound gloom where glimmers at long intervals the lantern of the watchman, what burlesque adventures ! What bloody dramas ! But we believe William is sleeping at that hour under the roof of Gamble. The moment is not yet come for him to explore the world of vice. There is no crisis, in the career of Hogarth, none of those flashing gleams which suddenly light the path of a man of genius. His vocation is to observe. It dates from the moment he has opened his eyes. It has grown every day by a slow and insensible progress, by potent additions to the treasure of observation already gathered. He has neither had the time nor the occasion to study. His knowledge of grammar is so much at a discount, that to the end of his life he stumbles in his orthography. Had a College education furnished his memory with forms and expressions, he would have made an English Moliere. But they had put a punch instead of a pen in his hand. The only grammar of which he has some notion is that of drawing, the only language he has learnt to spell is that of lines and of colours, and it is in this language he will transcribe observations.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.

PORT ARTHUR'S PLIGHT.

FINAL ATTACK PREPARING.

KUROPATKIN'S POSITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 5.

The "Standard" in a telegram from Tientsin says that since the 27th ultimo, when the Russian guardship was sunk, the Japanese main squadron has been landing men at Dalny preparatory to the final attack on Port Arthur and that probably things will be brought to a final issue in the next few days.

The post to St. Petersburg has arrived from Mukden in seventeen days. The railway is working splendidly and the trans-Baikal section is carrying an average of eight trains daily.

General Kuropatkin on the 17th ultimo, had no fewer than 120,000 men of all arms, but the steady increase makes his situation at Liaoyang and Haicheng quite secure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables that the "Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent states that the Japanese occupy a commanding position near Liaoyang.

The "Times" expert suggests that the Japanese will soon control the railway.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 4.

Earl Percy, replying to a question, in the House of Commons, said that H. M. S. Espiegle had been ordered to Niuchwang.

Telegrams dated Colombo, July 5, state :—

Intelligence received at Shanghai says about a thousand Russians are bridging the Tumen river which forms the north-eastern boundary between Korea and Manchuria.

Two contraband cargoes of flour, tinned meat, and specie have been landed at Niuchwang, and since carried to Mukden.

Advices from Niuchwang state that Port Arthur is short of food, and the Chinese are dying of starvation. The hospitals are overcrowded and the dead are being burnt outside the town without ceremony.

The Japanese discovered and destroyed a system of land mines, extending several miles from the Port Arthur forts.

The siege artillery has been landed at Kinchau, and also a battalion of sappers, with balloons.

THE LATE MR. SOPER.

The "Echo de Chine's" Chefoo correspondent, writes on the 1st of June that Mr. Soper, the British Engineer lately at Port Arthur was drowned on the way to Weihaiwei. There had been suspicions of those who were with him on his yacht, but these suspicions were dissipated when it was found that these men had not enough on them to pay their passage from Weihaiwei to Chefoo. The correspondent adds that a number of Sikhs, now in Chefoo, formerly employed at Dalny, had entrusted their savings to Mr. Soper, and are accordingly in despair. It is possible that Capt. Bennett misunderstood the Indian who spoke to him at Chefoo and that the latter was really asking if the former knew where Mr. Soper was to be found. One of the two Russians who accompanied Mr. Soper on the voyage has arrived in Shanghai. He states that Mr. Soper was struck by the boom while steering fell overboard, and never rose again. The Russian in question held a position of some responsibility as an Engineer in Port Arthur and there seems to be no reason to disbelieve this account of a very sad affair. It is supposed that Mr. Soper had a considerable sum of his own money and of money entrusted to him by Sikhs on him when he was drowned.

H. M. Commissioner at Weihaiwei held an inquiry there on the 31st May into the loss by drowning of Mr. E. J. Soper, and decided that there were no suspicious circumstances.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIR W. RATTIGAN KILLED.

Fatal Motor Car Accident.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Sir William Rattigan, member for North East Lanarkshire, has been killed in a motor car accident at Biggleswade.

[Sir William Rattigan, K.C., who has been unhappily killed in a motor-car accident was until he contested North-East Lanarkshire, a distinguished barrister and advocate of the High Court of the United Province. He was born at Delhi on September 4th, 1842, the youngest son of Mr. Bartholomew Rattigan of Athy County, Kildare, Ireland. He was educated at the High School, Agra, and King's College, London, taking the degree of L.L.D. by examination with first class honours at the University of Gottingen and received the honorary L. L. D. of the University of Glasgow and of the Punjab. He took first class honours in the Bar examination and was called to the English Bar in 1873. He was four times appointed to be Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, was an additional member of the Supreme Legislative Council 1892-93, member of the Punjab Legislative Council 1898-99. He was knighted in 1895. He unsuccessfully contested North East Lanark in 1900, but was returned as a Unionist at a by-election in 1901. He has written The Science of Jurisprudence, Private International Law ; Digest of Customary Law for the Punjab ; De Jure Personarum, or the Roman Law of Persons (1873) ; translated second volume of Savigney's system of modern Roman Law]

The polling at the by-election was as under :

Sir W. H. Rattigan (C)	5073
Cecil Harmsworth (L)	4769
R. Smillie (Lab)	2900

LORD CURZON'S HEALTH.

Still Unsatisfactory.

Lord Curzon has gone to Weybridge for a fortnight on account of his health.

ZIONIST LEADER DEAD.

Herr Herzl.

The death is announced of Herr Herzl, the leader of the Zionist community.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN AND FRANCE

President Loubet and British Working Men.

KING EDWARD'S DIPLOMACY.

LCNODN, JULY 5

President Loubet receiving a delegation from the British Workman's Clubs, said he was rejoiced at their appreciation of the Anglo-French Agreement and was convinced that the "entente cordiale" would be durable and highly beneficial to both nations. The British people and Government had, he said, contributed largely towards the entente and Agreement, but King Edward had done even more.

THE LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

Additional Survivors.

LONDON, JULY 4.

A third boat has been picked up with 38 more survivors from the wreck of the Norge.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

MR. ARNOLD FORSTER'S PROPOSALS.

REDUCTION OF THE FORCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 4th July, says that the Defence Committee is considering Mr. Arnold Forster's scheme which proposes a huge reduction in the Militia to stimulate regular recruiting, a reduction of volunteers by one-fourth and of the regulars by sixteen battalions. The Committee is making modifications.

The Treasury's attitude towards the General Staff scheme is more favourable.

BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

BANGALORE, JULY 5.

The entries for the Bangalore Polo Tournament beginning on July 15 are as follows :—The Carabiniers, the Essex Regiment, the 4th Hussars (two teams), the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery of Bangalore (combined) and the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

SAD DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

Mr. H. R. Todd of the Bengal Pilot Service died yesterday in sad circumstances. He had been suffering from fever and returned from hospital to his residence in Garden Reach yesterday afternoon. The sound of firearms was the first intimation his friends had of his presence in the house and he was discovered in his bedroom fatally shot in the head. At the inquest a verdict of accidental death was returned. Deceased was a prominent footballer and played full back for the Calcutta Football Club.

MURDER BY A PARAMOUR.

SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION.

POONA, JULY 5.

The trial of Nana Kanoo Satkar, a cultivator of the village of Sate, Mavul Taluka, on a charge of murdering Tookaram Raoji, a coolie working at the Poona Railway Station, was proceeded with to-day before Mr. Lucas, Sessions Judge, and a jury. All the witnesses for the prosecution were examined. Mr. Dixit, barrister, called no witnesses for the defence. Mr. Davur, public prosecutor, addressed the Court on behalf of the Crown. He referred to the undoubted murder of the deceased by foul play and said that it appeared clear that the accused had committed the crime when the statements of the deceased's wife with whom the accused was intimate, were taken into consideration. Mr. Dixit replied characterising the case as a fabrication against the accused against whom there was no direct evidence. The Judge in an able summing up asked the jury to carefully weigh the evidence of the deceased's wife who had admitted intimacy with the accused. The jury after retiring for a short time brought in a verdict of guilty, but asked the Judge to take into consideration the fact of no direct evidence against the accused.

The Judge sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

ANOTHER POST OFFICE FRAUD.

THE PEON COMMITS SUICIDE.

On Friday last the Police arrested Datatray Ramchundra Joshi, a clerk, and Tulsiram Kusaba, a mail bag peon, recently employed at the Kirkee Post Office on a charge of having extracted a currency note for Rs 100 whilst it was in transmission from Jenur to Malegaum. Subsequently the police, considering they had not sufficient evidence against the peon, released him but kept him under surveilance. Yesterday evening the police were informed that the peon was lying in a dangerous state and was removed to Kirkee hospital where he died. He stated that he committed suicide by taking opium. The body of the deceased was removed for the usual post-mortem examination.

POONA SEASON ENGAGEMENTS.

The first ball of the season will take place at the Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the 7th instant. Five hundred guests have been invited. A garden party will be held in the following week on the 13th. On the 22nd there will be a dance at Ganeshkhind. On the 29th July. Sir Archibald Hunter, commanding Bombay forces, will give a dance at Magdala House. On the 1st of August, theatricals will be held at the Government House. On 9th August Sir Archibald Hunter will give a dance and on the following evening (August 3rd) there will be a dance at the Government House. On the 4th of October, the last ball of the season will be given at Ganeshkhind and on 7th of the same month a reception will be held at the Government House.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 5.

Lieutenant Hunt, 25th Punjabis, is appointed to the Southern Waziristan Militia.

Lieutenant Gourlie, 102nd Grenadiers, is transferred to the 38th Central India Horse.

Lieutenant Armstrong, 95th Infantry, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

ALLEGED SERIES OF SWINDLES.

EUROPEAN ARRESTED AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

The Police authorities at Bezwada, Tanjore Bombay and other places have been in search of a European, named H. Wilson alias Burt alias the Hon'ble H. Hamilton alias the Hon'ble J. Stewart, on several charges of cheating. The accused is also alleged to have perpetrated a series of swindles in Calcutta last year. He has been arrested here and is remanded pending the arrival of warrants.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF CHEATING.

Arthur Balthazar of the firm of Messrs. Arthur Clayton and Co. has been arrested on a charge of cheating Mr. G. B. Macdonald of Tellichery in respect of 50 bags of pepper valued at Rs. 697. He sold the papper and is alleged to have misappropriated the proceeds and absconded to Darjeeling where he found employment in a firm of native bankers. He was arrested on a telegram and is being brought to Calcutta for trial.

KOLAR GOLD CASE.

SUSPICIOUS JEWELLERY,

MADRAS, JULY 5.

A case is now being tried at Arkonam in which Obala Reddi, a rich Abkari merchant, is charged for the unlawful possession of Kolar gold. About a year ago, the District Police of North Arcot searched his house in the village of Cheldigampalle in the Zemindary of Kangundi and found a large quantity of gold jewellery suspected to have been manufactured of Kolar gold. Mr. Lane, the District Superintendent of Police, North Arcot, gave evidence regarding the circumstances under which he searched the accused's house and found the gold jewellery.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

THE first heavy rain of the season in Ahmedabad fell on Sunday night and on Monday, writes our correspondent. Since then sometwo or three inches have fallen. Previously we had had only two or three slight showers. All round us in the district, however, small rainfalls ranging to 2 1-2 inches in Viramgam have been reported.

Last week was a comparatively exciting one for Ahmedabad. Monday, of course, heard the regulation 31 guns for His Majesty's birthday at a full parade.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the Camp Combination Company gave a 'gaff' in the men's theatre in the Battery Lines. Thursday was staff night and the Station turned up in force. The Tommies of the detachment of Cheshires and of the 4th Battery combined in a display of real histrionic talent. The songs ranged rom the most sentimental of the sentimental, such as "Could We But Know the Future ?" and 'A Mother's Love is Sacred' to the most extravagant of patter songs developing current views on mothers-in-law and twins. Sergent F. O'Hanlow in baritone songs was quite a success. But the dancing of the Dar Leno type, was really the best part of the performance. It was evident that Music Hall managers have not far to seek for their Hungarian top-boot dances. The evening concluded with an original farce entitled 'Animated Furniture !'

On Saturday, the Gymkhana started its cricket season with a match against the Gujarat College. The form shown was promising. Major Clifford contributed 100, and Mr. Jukes, I.C.S. 81, to the Gymkhana total of 269, and every man "broke his duck." The College were not so good as last year, and made only 73. The Collector was "At Home" on the ground, and most of the Station accepted his kind invitation to be present.

A certain amount of inconvenience has been caused by a sudden stoppage in the Mnnicipal water supply. The city was entirely without water in the pipes for 24 hours on one occasion and for 12 hours on another. Recourse was had to tanks and wells which had been long disused. In the Camp the stoppage lasted even longer, and the bhistis began to think they were in for a good time.

A complaint has been lodged against a European in the Camp by his butler for severe beating. There is also a counter complaint against the butler for beating his master. The matter came up for hearing before the Cantonment Magistrate on Saturday, but was adjourned. Whatever are the respective merits of the parties, it is to be hoped, for the honour of the white skin, that the cases will be compounded.

NOTES FROM SURAT.

SNAKES AND GOLF.

STRONG westerly breezes have been blowing during all the last fortnight, writes our Surat correspondent, the sky is cloudy, but the rain only falls in fitful showers at rare intervals. This is good for the building of the new Badminton Shed, which is progressing rapidly : but the cultivating interest does not find much profit in the present weather conditions.

Snakes are beginning to make their presence felt : and a round of Golf is not seldom diversified by the opportunity of getting a mashie shot at a karait issuing from some unexpected crack or hole in the course.

On June 21st an evening party was given by the Mullaji Saheb to celebrate his safe return from the pilgrimage to Mecca. Most of the Europeans in the station and a large number of natives were present. The Mullaji appeared to be none the worse for his arduous travels.

The King-Emperor's birthday was celebrated by a grand parade of the police on the maidan. In the afternoon the Nagar Sheth, who is only eight years old, marched at the head of a procession to the bank of the Tapti, and offerred up prayers for the Emperor's prosperity.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS vs. TELEGRAPHS.

A league match was played on the Cooperage last evening between the Rovers and the Telegraph Football Club. The attendance of spectators was fairly large. Immediately after play commenced the Rovers opened their account by scoring a beautiful goal. They continued to press and it took them only ten minutes more to score two other goals in quick succession. The Telegraph men had a hard fight, despite all their defensive efforts the Rowers prevailed and, ere play had been in progress for twenty minutes, they registered their fourth goal. From this onward, they had everything their own way and by half time added another point and crossed over, leading by five goals to nil. After the resumption the Telegraphs improved and the ball was driven from end to end of the field. The Rovers could not add anything to their score, but the Telegraphs succeeded in registering one goal. When the time came the score was :—

Rovers	5 goals
Telegraphs	1 goal.

RETIREMENTS and transferments in the diplomatic and ambassadorial world have been frequent of late. Rumours have been abroad of that of Sir Edmund Monson from Paris, and now Sir Francis Plunkett is said to be going to give up the reins to a successor at Vienna. Sir Francis has represented his Sovereign in the Austrian capital since 1900, when he came there from Brussels to take Sir Horace Rumbold's place. Sir Francis has travelled to London to be in the company of the Archduke Frederick. During his stay in the beautiful capital of the Austrians he has taken part in the welcoming of King Edward and the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Duke of Teck is at present our Military Attache at the British Embassy in Vienna.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE LOSS OF JAPANESE TRANSPORTS.

THE FIGHTING AT WA-FANG-KAU.

LONDON, June 18.—Reports from Tokio state that Admiral Skrydloff's squadron was sighted early on Saturday morning at the western entrance of the Tsugaru Straits, between Hondo, the largest island of Japan and Yezo. It is stated that the Russia and Rurik, two cruisers of the squadron, surprised the Hitachi Maru in a dense fog off Oko Shima, and fired 21 shots at a range of 700 yards, wounding many.

Finding that the transport had not sunk, the Russians fired 60 shots at 400 yards, exploding the Hitachi Maru's boiler and setting fire to the ship. While Colonel Suchi was burning the colours and his official papers, he was killed by a shell. Other officers and many soldiers committed suicide or jumped overboard. Some of these were afterwards saved by fishing boats.

It is stated that the Russians shelled those overboard, and finally approached within 150 yards when they fired shrapnel on board. One shell beheaded the chief made, an Englishman, while on the bridge, his body remaining in an upright position. After she was torpedoed, the Sado Maru was repeatedly hit with shells, and her machinery was disabled. 610 non-combatants were allowed to leave. Their fate is unknown. The officers and soldiers of the Sado Maru prepared to commit suicide, but changed their minds when the Russians suddenly left the vessel. Most of the troops ultimately reached Oku Shima,

Japanese officials at Chifu fear that the loss of the transports Hitachi Maru, and the Sado Maru will delay the combined attack on Port Arthur.

London, June 20th.—It now appears that Admiral Skrydloff remained at Vladivostock, and that Vice-Admiral Bezabrozoff conducted the raid on the Japanese transports. Admiral Skrydloff reports :—The Vladivostock squadron encountered in the Straits of Korea the transport Izumi Maru, with troops on board. On the expiry of the period allowed to the Japanese to lower their boats and quit, of which a part of the crew took advantage, our guns sank the Izumi Maru. The transports Hitachi Maru and the Sado Maru were then seen one carrying troops, and the other coolies, horses, and railway plant, The vessels refused to surrender at the expiry of the period granted with the result that both were sunk with torpedoes and shells. The Japanese losses consisted of a portion of their troops and crews, and a quantity of war material.

Our squadron, on the 16th overhauled the British steamer Allanton laden with coal, from Stokkaido, bound south. The lack of clearness which characterised her papers and the irregularity of her log excited suspicion regarding the cargo on her. The Allenton was sent to Vladivostock, where it has since arrived, and where the Prize Court will deal with her.

The transport Izumi Maru, one of the vessels sunk by the Russians, was homeward bound with 108 passengers including a number of sick soldiers. These latter and the crew were transferred to the Russian cruiser Gromoboi. Twenty-two combatants were transferred on the 16th instant to the Inko Maru, and subsequently arrived at Maizura.

The Maiko Maru which was attacked on the 15th instant, escaped her assailants, and reached Tsu Shima.

The Vladivostock squadron, on the 16th, sank the Japanese merchantmen Yawata Maru and Ansei Maru, between the Oku and Kojima Islands.

Thirty-seven survivors reached Yesashi.

The Russians transferred the Sado Maru's English second mate to a released merchantman.

Seventy-three of the Sado Maru's survivors have reached Nagasaki.

"The Times" publishes particulars of the casualties on the Japanese transports. It says the Hitachi Maru and the Sado Maru were encountered 70 miles from Moji, a port on the south-west coast of Japan, to which refuge they tried to return. When the Sado Marn was disabled, 600 of those aboard rowed away, while 400 who stayed preparing to commit suicide finally tried to stop the leaks, and constructed a raft which drifted for 20 hours. The victims of the Hitachi Maru numbered 1,000 and included Captain Campbell, Chief Officer Bishop, and Chief Engineer Class, all Englishmen.

All accounts agree in stating that the Russians deliberately butchered the Japanese combatants though the non-combatants were shown every clemency. The majority of the non-combatants on the Sado Maru were allowed to leave before the vessel was torpedoed.

Vice-Admiral Bezabrazoff is still at sea.

The prize crew on board the British steamer Allanton apparently brought the Russian squadron's report to Vladivostock.

THE FIGHTING AT WA-FANG-KAU.

London, June 19th.—The "Times" declares that the force at General Kuropatkin's disposal consists of one hundred thousand men. According to the same authority, the Russian Commander-in-Chief expects to be reinforced by 20,000 troops monthly via the trans-Siberian railway.

The Ise Maru has brought to Rokuren additional survivors from the Japanese transport Sado Maru.

London, June 19th.—Eleven hundred Russian wounded, including 55 officers, have arrived at Liao-Yang.

The officers state that at the battle of Wa-fang-kau, which was fought on the 14th instant, about 70 miles north of Port Arthur, the Russians had 42 battalions and the Japanese 45 battalions. They attribute their defeat to the superiority of the Japanese artillery, which numbered over 200 guns. They further declare that the Japanese sharpshooters were extraordinarily successful. As evidence of this, they mention that all the officers of two Russian batteries of artillery were killed except one.

London, June 20th.—Additional details have been received of the recent fight near Fu-Chau to the north of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, in which General Stackelberg was defeated. The Pit-su-Wo—Port Adams line, which the Russian commander tried to force, forms the northern gate of the peninsula. General Oku's force at Port Adams advanced, as reported on Thursday last, by the westernmost road, while that portion on the left followed the Fu-Chau highway. The Japanese Cavalry advanced on the extreme right from Pit-su-Wo to Hyng-yo-Chen. The left wing, on the morning of the 14th, advanced to Nan-chia-ling. The centre and right preserving touch, reached the Chiao-kia-Fan—Tapung-kan line, twelve kilometres south of Tele-sze.

The country being hilly, the advance was conducted with difficulty. The Russians held the Ta-fung-shen—Lung-wang-miao line, immediately to the south of Tele-sze, very strongly, but lacked facilities of retreat, though their nearness to the railway enabled reinforcements to arrive rapidly. The Russian fighting line consisted, at the outset, of twenty-five battalions of Infantry, seventeen squadrons of cavalry and ninety-eight guns, to which constant additions were made. The Japanese advanced to the Wang-kai-tun—Lung-kai-tun line, whence, after posting their artillery, they bombarded the enemy for two hours. The Japanese centre and right occupied the heights west of Ta-fang-kau. At dawn on the 15th, the Japanese right seized the heights, extending from Lung-kia-tun to Wang-kia-tun which they were ordered to hold firmly without initiating any strong offensive manœuvres, pending a flanking movement by the Fu-chau column. The Russian position lay east and west across the narrow valley in which the railway and the Fu-chau River are flanked by high hills. The Japanese artillery, in the centre and on the right opened fire as a prelude to the centre's advance.

The enemy momentarily pushed the Japanese main column northwards of the Fu-chau road, but, as the flank movement on the left began to develop, the Fu-chau column of infantry and artillery reached the heights westward of Wan-kia-tun, and established touch with the centre. Both columns in the face of a heavy cannonade, then advanced steadily, scaling precipitous scarps in their progress, and pushing back the enemy to Ta-fang-shin. The enemy's left was at this stage, heavily reinforced, and the new troops attempted by repeated attacks, to turn the Japanese right. These attacks necessitated the summoning of the whole of the Japanese reserves, which, with the timely movements of the cavalry now threatening the Russian left and rear, restored the Japanese initiative, and the Russian retreat, which then began, was converted, under a withering fire, into a complete rout.

A battery of Japanese artillery and two companies of infantry that were sent to the hills ambushed 900 retreating infantry, many of whom were killed or wounded. An unofficial estimate of the total Russian casualties gives the number at 3,000. Some foreign attaches were present during the operations.

A Reuter's despatch sent from the Japanese headquarters, via Fusan, in Korea, states that General Kuropatkine is assembling his forces at Hai-Cheng, where a great battle is expected within a month.

General Kuroki is awaiting the results of the fighting now proceeding in the Liao-Tung Peninsula before continuing his advance northward. Heavy rains have set in.

AUSTRALIA'S MILITARY RESOURCES.

London, June 19.—Lord Tennyson, in addressing the Freshwater Artillery Volunteers, said that, when required, Australia could put into the field a force of 20,000 light horse, including some of the finest mounted men in the world.

THE REJECTED "PROPHET."

London, June 19.—Dr. "Elijah" Dowie, who had left England in disguise and crossed over to France, recrossed the Channel surreptitiously and embarked from Liverpool for America.

CONTRACT : AND POWER TO DEDUCT WAGES.

London, June 18.—In April last the Appeal Court gave its decision in a case in which the North's Navigation Collieries Co. appealed against an injunction which Justice Sir Thomas Bucknill granted restraining the Company from deducting from the wages of their colliers damages for breach of contract by the latter in absenting themselves from work. The Appeal Court upheld the Company's appeal, and discharged Mr. Justice Bucknill's injunction. In consequence of this decision, Mr Justice Bigham has assessed damages in the cases of the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co, and the North's Navigation Collieries at five-sevenths of the amount originally claimed. Mr. Justice Bigham urged the acceptance of the same bases in other cases pending. The total damages in that-event will amount to £57,562.

THE DISAFFECTION IN FINLAND.

GENERAL BOBRIKOFF'S MURDER.

General Tschertkoff, the Russian Governor of Warsaw, on hearing of General Bobrikoff's fate, was seized with a stroke of paralysis.

General Bobrikoff, on a recent occasion, privately admitted that concessions to the Finnish demands were necessary, but inadvisable. He blamed Swedish and even British influence over the younger Finns, declaring that this accounted for the widespread disaffection in Finland, though he declared with satisfaction that the Finnish Senate consisted of representatives of the Old Finn Party.

After he was shot, General Bobrikoff was operated upon in hospital for forty minutes. The bullet which caused the fatal wound was an explosive one, and inflicted terrible injuries. Schumann, the assassin, belonged to the Swedish Party, which comprises about 100,000 adherents, chiefly of the higher classes of the country.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Trust, Esplanade Road, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. There were also present : Brigadier-General A. W. Proudfoot, Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

GLASS WEATHER SHADES.

The Trustees considered a letter from Mr. Charles F. Stevens, architect, asking permission on behalf of Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Company for the construction of glass weather shades to the building on plot No. 73, Hornby Road Estate.

The Board resolved to allow the projection as a special case, subject to payment by the lessee of rent for the area so covered at the rate of one quarter of the rate charged for the building area.

A NEW LOAN.

The Board considered a circular on a memorandum by the Chairman on the question of a new loan.

It was resolved to ask Government to sanction raising in terms of Section 55 of the Act, a fresh loan not exceeding fifty lakhs of rupees after the 15th instant.

STREET LIGHTING.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner asking for an undertaking that the Trustees will light the road in connection with the Scheme No. II with kerosene oil between the date it was taken over by him and the time by which arrangements were completed for lighting it with gas.

It was resolved to give the undertaking asked for by the Municipal Commissioner, and to convey to him the acknowledgements of the Board for his offer.

RESUMPTION OF THE COLABA COTTON GREEN.

The Board considered a circular on the memorandum by the Chairman on a letter from Government forwarding for the information of the Board copy of a letter from the Government of India regarding the resumption of the Coloba Cotton Green Plot.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said the Board must ascertain their legal position in the matter. The Board ought to know if they could enforce their rights against the G. I. P. Railway Company. He thought they were fully entitled to their rights. They should also know if the notice of resumption given by Government was a valid one, and whether they could not enter their protest against Government depriving them of their income which they had a right to expect. Government asked that the land be given on the condition that the buildings raised upon it should be at the disposal of the Government and that the buildings would be rented at their option.

It was resolved to refer the matter to the Land Committee for report who were empowered to take legal opinion, if necessary.

CONSTRUCTION OF STREETS AND DRAINS.

Dr. Viegas in accordance with notice, moved that the Chairman be requested to report, in consultation with the Trust Engineer on the advisability of getting the Board's new streets and the drains and the sewers therein constructed by the Municipality at the expense of the Board.

The motion was not agreed to, only the proposer voting in its favour.

The Board then adjourned,

NOTES FROM GOA.

WE have had constant and heavy rain, which has added to the darkness which generally prevails here during the S. W. monsoon, writes our Panjim correspondent.—His Excellency the Governor-General has however very considerately caused it to be officially intimated that both he and Lady Galhardo will be "At Home" on every Saturday evening and will gladly receive their friends and others who are entitled to the entree at Government House. The first reception fell on the 25th ult. the Governor's birthday, and the attendance was unusually large. Dancing was kept up with great spirit and liveliness until the early hours of the morning, when all dispersed carrying with them pleasant recollections of the evening and of the amiability of Lady Galhardo.

Sir Galhardo has further extended the period for payment of the land taxes, and it is rumoured he has asked the Home Government to grant him permission to remit a portion of the taxes, in cases where he may be satisfied as to the inabliity of the parties to pay, owing to the ravages caused by the locusts.

It seems the Archbishop is not immediately going to tender his resignation, as he has been feeling somewhat better but the general opinion is that it is not safe for him to return to Goa, as Bright's disease is an incurable malady.

A Bulk Oil Tank is about to be erected, at Marmugoa by Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co. The receipts of petroleum and coals from Calcutta have of late been very large, no less than 3 steamers having arrived with oil and Indian coal consigned to Messrs. Playfair and Walke, the only English firm we have at Marmugoa, and who are doing their very best in the loading and shipping of cargoes, having of late engaged and brought from your City a number of Mahomedan and Ghatee labourers.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Notes From The Cricket Grounds.

THE SENSATION OF ASCOT.

HENLEY REGATTA ENTRIES.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

THIS has been a week of heavy scoring in first class cricket. Up to the class of play yesterday evening sixteen centuries had been scored by individual players. In five of the seven first class matches began yesterday no fewer than 2,027 runs were made for the loss of only twenty wickets—an average for the day in these five matches of nearly seventy runs per wicket. Perhaps the most remarkable partnership yesterday was that of Hayward and Baker for the first wicket of Surrey. They put on 216, and their performance will find a place in the records, because first-wicket partnerships of over 200 are comparatively rare. There has been no instance this season, and last year only furnished two. Warner and Moon made 248 for the first wicket of Middlesex v. Gloucestershire, at Lord's, while Jones and Iremonger scored 205 for the first wicket of Notts v. Lancashire at Nottingham.

The fact that Surrey scored 407 for seven wickets off the Cambridge bowling yesterday does not cast any reflection upon the attack. The wicket was a perfect Oval pitch of extremely easy pace, and any attack, once the batsmen got going, would have been severely trounced. The Surrey batsmen were bound to find their form sooner or later, and it was the misfortune of Cambridge that they should have been the side. At the same time it must be confessed that Cambridge gave a very disappointing display in the field. Their ground work was of the most slovenly kind, and lacked not merely accuracy but keenness. Many runs were given away, and altogether no University side for many years have given such a poor display of fielding. James Iremonger, who is by far the best professional batsman Notts has produced in recent years, enjoyed another great triumph—the second in the week—at Trent Bridge. He has not the grace of style of his great predecessors, Shrewsbury and William Gunn, but he has a splendid defence and fine driving powers.

Iremonger sent the ball thirty-three times to the boundary. His driving was superbly strong and it was in this that the chief greatness of his performance lay. But he made some remarkably fine late cuts, also in the course of his five hours' stand at the wicket. He had a lucky period just after lunch, when Fielder for a space seemed quite too much for him. In this time he gave two chances and once raised the ball only just wide of second slip. But he recovered his form and henceforth batted in masterly style, his only mistake being to give Seymour a sharp right-handed catch at slip. It is Iremonger's second innings of over 200. The former one (210) he played against Kent last year on the same ground. Yesterday he made his century in two hours and forty minutes, 150 in three hours and fifty minutes, and 200 in just under five hours. Iremonger now has the marvellous record for the week of 410 runs without having once lost his wicket. He is, indeed, a worthy successor to the great Shrewsbury. John Gunn helped him to add 189 and George Gunn 125. J. Gunn's display was highly attractive for its vigorous off-hitting.

Thursday was distinguished by many great batting performances. Two men, Iremonger and Knight played innings of over 200, and seven others passed the century. Lancashire's great sum of 388 ranks only fifth in order of magnitude. Yorkshire at Worcester made the most runs, and here Rhodes scored the greatest total of his career. He made the Worcester people doubt whether he did not deserve to be called the greatest batsman, as he is the greatest bowler. He scored his immense number in three hours and forty minutes by splendidly sound and attractive cricket. In the latter part of his innings his hitting was brilliant in the extreme. He hit twenty-two four, seven threes, and eighteen twos, and he gave no chance till he had made 90. Then it was an exceedingly hard chance. Later he was missed again rather badly at mid-off, and these were the only blemishes in his innings. Rhodes found splendid support, Denton's innings, if not one of his most vigorous, being an extremely fine and correct one. Denton hit ten boundaries. Yorkshire are now in great batting form, and it is a doubtful question whether Lancashire or they are the stronger.

Knight's score of 203 was not made in a county match, but Hearne, Trott, Mead, and Tarrant, who contributed the attack upon him, are a highly formidable array. He gained the majority of his runs as usual by cuts, and wonderfully sharp and well-timed cuts they were. His off-driving was also of highly distinguished quality. Knight went in first wicket down and was fifth out at 331, having batted about five hours. He gave only one chance, and then he had made 172 runs. He hit a five, twenty-eight fours, and four threes. Knight beat his yesterday's total last year. King's century innings is his first of the year. He was nearly four hours at the wicket, and off-driving was the chief characteristic of his play. He hit a five and sixteen fours.

Cuttell of Lancashire has been happy in his choice of an occasion for giving his greatest exhibition of batting power. His side were in an anxious situation at both times when he took his stand at the wicket. But thanks chiefly to him Lancashire, over whose expected fall Birmingham was at two o'clock on Wednesday exulting, ended the day not merely unbeaten but ready to welcome a continuance of the war, Cuttell's innings of 128 was pronounced one of the finest ever seen at Birmingham. It is not, however, quite his highest, for in 1899 he made 137 at Old Trafford against Notts. There was absolutely no fault to be found with it. Eighty-one of his runs were made by hits which brought three or more. Cuttell had not scored a century before Wednesday since August, 1901, when he hit 104 against the full strength of Middlesex at Lord's. He made his great resistance in happy hour then, for with Garnett he turned the fortune of the game when defeat seemed certain. Since that day Mr. Warner has had a high respect for Cuttell's batting powers, and only on Tuesday he wrote of him, from his Middlesex standpoint, as an "annoyingly sound batsman to find coming number nine." But on this occasion Cuttell came number one, and scored his runs like a master against an attack in its full vigour both of thought and force. Still, it was a great achievement for Warwickshire to get Lancashire out for 156, even though the wicket helped them. No other side can boast an equal success.

In attempting to convey an idea of the scene witnessed at Ascot yesterday one finds oneself in a quandary. There were two outstanding features. One was the glorious spectacle presented to the view from any coign of advantage—a spectacle which has rarely been paralleled in the long history of the meeting ; the other was the staggering result of the contest for the Gold Cup. But all else pales into insignificance when compared with the race for the Gold Cup. To say that the victory of Throwaway caused stupefaction is to use a very mild expression. It was a result so ludicrous that most people were able to relieve their feelings by laughing heartily over their discomfiture. Could anything more ridiculous be conceived ? Throwaway, of all horses, giving 3lb. to Sceptre and 4lb. to Zinfandel ! Imagine the three entered for a handicap, and what weight would the son of Rightaway be allowed by the other two ? Would it be 14lb. or 21lb. ? In either case his chance would be deemed well nigh hopeless. How, then, can one write seriously about yesterday's performance ? There are many extraordinary flukes recorded in the annals of the turf, but none, I imagine, that can beat this one. Of course, the whole secret of the matter is that Cannon and Madden were watching each other and paying no heed to what Lane might be doing on the despised Throwaway—a horse who had earned for himself the reputation of being desperately unlucky, by reason of the number of times he finished second. But all the ill-luck that had accumulated, is more than counterbalanced by this one success. If the race were to be run over again a thousand time, I do not suppose he would be able to win again. When it was seen that Sceptre was beaten, all eyes were turned on Zinfandel, who had started an odds-on favourite. He passed Sceptre some two hundred yards from the post, but there was still Throwaway to beat. The latter, most artistically handled by Lane, had made every yard of the running, and was still pounding along, as though thoroughly enjoying his outing. The situation momentarily became more desperate. Cannon was using his utmost endeavours to induce Zinfandel to put on more speed. It was of no avail. The effort had been made too late. Throwaway had been allowed too much rope, and was not to be caught.

Oxford is still the headquarters of prejudice in many ways. It has been content to let Cambridge initiate divers sporting reforms, for instance, notably Association football competition under the League system. The success of the Cambridge League competition was not only instant and marvellous, but its good effects become more apparent every year. Even its most bigoted opponents have been obliged to acknowledge the big fillip it has given to the game. Meanwhile, Oxford football has gone on from bad to worse, until last season it was plainly demonstrated that something would have to be done to resuscitate interest and provide scope for all college players. A meeting will be held to-night to consider the advisability of forming a League competition, on the lines of that at Cambridge. I sincerely trust the scheme will be carried out. It need not interfere the present Inter-Collegiate Cup competition, which affects only a very few first-college teams. But a League competition will (1) afford scope for as many college teams as care to enter, (2) provide exciting games from end to end of the season, and (3) give a much-needed fillip to the pastime generally. As Athletic News readers are aware, this has been a pet hobby of mine for years, simply because I know what an incalculable amount of good it has done at Cambridge. That opportunity, which Mr. Pinero assures us knocks at every body's door once in a lifetime, is now before Oxford footballers. Will they accept it?

J. H. Taylor (Mid Surrey) and Rowland Jones (Wimbledon Park) met on Tuesday in the final tie of 36 holes of the Walton Heath Club's Golf tournament. Taylor was not at his best in the first round. He was often off the line from his drives, and after winning the first hole he stood 3 down at the turn. Coming in he secured the first two holes, but Jones took the twelfth, by means of a perfect mashie shot out of the rough and the thirteenth by getting down a long putt. He became 4 up at the fourteenth, and at the end of the round still held that advantage. His approximate score was 83, while Taylor took 87. In the afternoon Jones, at the fifth hole, stood 7 up. Then, however, Taylor got on his game. He won the next three holes halved the ninth and secured the tenth and eleventh. He lost the twelfth however, and Jones, getting down some awkward puts for halves, finally proved successful by two up and 1 to play. The scores for seventeen holes were:—Jones, 78; Taylor, 75.

There is much truth in the dictum that, to be happy, Englishmen "must" have a grievance to air. Considerable regret is being expressed in rowing circles generally at the paucity of foreign entries for Royal Henley this year. One writer has gone so far as to insinuate that the Germans, in particular, were "afraid" to defend their Silver Goblets trophy, which is, of course, absurd. This change of front as regards foreign competition is remarkable. Not long since an anti-foreign agitation was raised, and the shibbolth "Henley for the English" used on every possible occasion. Now that these agitators have obtained their heart's desire, however, some of them are regretting the absence of foreign competitors! It is difficult to understand such inconsistency; but one thing is certain—that is, international contests appeal to nine out of every ten "wet-bobs." There is no doubt, however, that foreign clubs have not yet forgotten this agitation, and it will take some time for them to do so. The immediate reason for the absence of American entries this year is not hard to find. With the Olympic games regatta fixed for this summer, naturally American crews prefer to row there than to undertake the long journey to England. For the rest, perhaps, the A. R. A. rule as to professional coaching presses very hardly on all but English crews. Amateur coaches are few and far between in France, Belgium, Holland and other rowing centres on the Continent.

Notwithstanding this feeble foreign entry, some splendid racing is assured in most of the events. The Leander, London, Thames, Royal School of Mines, Kingston, Molesey, Vesta, and other Metropolitan clubs are all expected to send crews. Some exception has been taken to Leander including the cream of Third Trinity (Cambridge) oarsmen in their "Grand" eight by the way, but this is equally absurd. It is the first duty of any club to get together the strongest crews they possibly can. Besides, I question if the Metropolitan clubs would care to meet any but the very best. All the same another meeting between Leander and Third Trinity—if the latter can get an eight together—would be a feature of the meeting. A fair number of entries are assured from the Universities, besides Eton and Radley. By the way, if the above argument reweakening the Leander eight is sound, the Radley boys might well apply it to Eton for the Ladies' Plate. Eton has won that trophy times out of number, but, although they enter year after year as a matter of course, Radley has never yet tasted the sweets of victory. Applying the same "argumentam ad crumenam," therefore, Eton ought to send their second eight to give Radley a chance. Some provincial entries are also assured, notably the Birmingham R. C. four, which was all conquering in 19 3 in the Midlands. Altogether, the racing outlook is rosy enough, especially as the Winnipeg R. C. Canada will send a four for the Stewards Challenge Cup, and Mr. L. F. Scholes, Toronto R. C., Canada, will compete for the Diamond Challenge Sculls.

The Old Rugbeians (the three brothers Nickalls and Captain H. H. Hulse) played a fine game in the Public Schools' Polo Cup semi-final at Roehampton on Wednesday, Mr. Cecil Nickalls being particularly brilliant. Their opponents, the Old Etonians (Mr. R. Grenfell, Mr. F. C. Menzies, Captain G. Heseltine and Captain H. Wilson), were beaten by eight goals to three. If the Rugbeians are in equally good form on Saturday, when they oppose the Old Harrovians, the final ought to be a capital game. On their "new" ground the Renelagh I Team (Captain Jenner, Mr. Rawlinson, Mr. F. A. Gill, and Mr. H. Scott-Robson) played Roehampton, the latter club being represented by Messrs. W. McCreery, Freake, and Buckmaster, of the Old Cantabs team, and Mr. C. D. Miller, also sometime of Cambridge. Ranelagh started well and hit the first two goals, but afterwards Roehampton outplayed them, and finally won by six goals to three.

A QUESTION OF TRUSTEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Sir,—Re High Court Suit 757 of 1902 Advocate General vs. Khan Saheb David Solomon. Pursuant to the order of the Honourable Court a meeting of the subscribers of the Bene Israel New Synagogue was held on the 3rd instant at 9 a. m. at the New Synagogue at Khadak under the Presidency of Mr. N. C. Macleod to ascertain the views of the Community as to the alleged appointment of Messrs. Aaron Reubin Pezarkar, Reubin Benjamin Penker, David Solomon Diveker, and Paskel Benjamin Penker being valid as trustees in places of Khan Saheb David Solomon J. P. who intimated to the Court that he would not like to be elected as trustee at this meeting when Mr. Macleod took votes of the members who were present in the Synagogue. The following are the votes given to each member thus showing that the four relators had no consent of the Community to style themselves as trustees and the their appointment was not with the consent of that Community:—

	Votes.
Ezeriel Moses Talker B. A.	47
Abraham Solomon Pezarker	44
Reuben Solomon Pezarker	42
David Aaron Gudker	41
Aaron Reuben Pezarker	31 (2 objected to)
David Solomon Diveker	28 (1 objected to).
Reuben Benjamin Penker	24 (2 objected to).
Samuel Reuben Chariker	19 (1 objected to).

Five other persons received from 1 to 4 votes.

The votes have been declared by Mr. Macleod the Receiver in the Suit of the Synagogue.—Yours etc.
M. BENJAMIN,

Bombay, July 5.

THE WRECK OF THE "AUSTRALIA."

FULL DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

THE STATEMENTS OF CAPTAIN COLE.

CAUSE OF THE CATASTROPHE.

The Australian papers contain full descriptions of the disaster to the P. and O. Australia, which crashed upon a rock off Point Nepean, near Melbourne, on the 20th ult., as already reported by Reuter. From all accounts it appears that there is very little doubt that vessel will become a total wreck.

At the time of striking, Pilot Dennis and Captain Cole were both on the bridge. They were wholly unaware of the perilous position of the vessel. The sea was calm. There was a strong wind from the north-east (off the land,) and rain was falling. The passengers—numbering 48 persons (among them a number of women and children)—and most of the crew were asleep. There was

A SHOCK AND A GRATING AND GRINDING SOUND

as the Australia forced half her length upon the rocks. At once Captain Cole and Pilot Dennis realised the terrible situation. Including the crew, there were 294 souls on board. The captain ordered the engines to stop, but the order was unnecessary, for a great hole had been torn in the bottom, and as the commander worked the telephone the water rushed into the stokehold, putting the fires out. The chief engineer (Mr. Gordon), who was just going off duty, dashed back into the engine-room. He found the black firemen scrambling out of the stokehole half blinded with steam and ashes, and, taking in the position at a glance, he ran to the bridge and informed the commander. Then he went back to the engine-room, and saw that the water had risen as high as the cylinders. He had to swim to some parts of the machinery that it was necessary to reach. In the meantime, the officers and crew had been aroused and the commander had given instructions to secure the water-tight compartments. Distress signals were made and boats lowered. The stewards and stewardesses awakened those passengers who had not been aroused when the vessel struck. Everything was done quickly, and perfect order was maintained. The boats were lowered on the starboard side, and there was a muster of passengers in the music-room. They were drawn up in alphabetical order and checked with the lists. As it was found that the vessel had settled down firmly on the rocks, the passengers were assured that there was no danger. There was

AN UNEASY FEELING

however, when the electric light suddenly went out, the last pound of steam pressure in the boilers having been used to keep the dynamo to work. Candles were then used to light the vessel. Hot coffee was served in the music-room, and the passengers were placed safely in the boats, which were kept by the vessel. A supply of blankets was quickly sent down to the boats, and more hot coffee was served at intervals.

It is alleged by those on board the Australia that the signals of distress elicited no response from Point Lonsdale or Queenscliffe for an hour. As his signals were, apparently, disregarded, Capt. Cole determined to send off one of his boats to Queenscliffe, and accordingly the second officer (Mr. Hussey Cooper) took charge of a boat and made for the land. In the Rip he was in difficulties, and a fisherman named Watson came to his assistance. The officer was taken on board a fishing smack and conveyed to Queenscliffe, while his boat was sent back to the Australia. The signals had, however, been seen by the pilot steamers Victoria and Alvina and they promptly steered for the Australia which could easily be located by her electric lights. Captain Cole declares that there were no replies from the shore until 3 o'clock.

SAVING THE PASSENGERS.

The Australia was made fast on the port side. The passengers were then transhipped to a lifeboat from the boats on the opposite side across the decks of the Australia, which, by that time, had a strong list to starboard. This delicate and risky work was performed by the officers and crew of the Australia with less fuss and excitement than occurs at the departure of a mail steamer from Port Melbourne pier. When the passengers had been accommodated in the lifeboat, 184 of the Australia's crew (62 Europeans and 122 Lascars and Genoese) took their places in the vessel's boats. Shortly after 4 o'clock the lifeboat started for Queenscliffe. She was accompanied by the pilot steamer Victoria, towing the Australia's boats, laden with the crew. Captain Cole and a few officers and members of the crew remained on the wrecked vessel. At 8 o'clock the passengers arrived at Queenscliffe, where breakfast was in readiness for them. The coloured men were placed on board the Victoria. After breakfast the passengers also went on board that vessel. There was a delay of about two hours, and then the Victoria started for Melbourne. She steamed up the Yarra to No. 11 wharf at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There were nearly 2,000 persons present. The passengers joined their friends, and the members of the Lascar crew were lined up on the wharf, and having been carefully checked by a Customs officer (Mr. O'Brien), were sent to the Sailors' Home, where they were accommodated in two large tents.

STATEMENT BY CAPTAIN COLE.

Melbourne, June 20th—We passed Point Lonsdale beacon at about 20 minutes to 2 o'clock, said Captain Cole in describing the occurrence. A few minutes previously we had taken a pilot on board from the pilot steamer Alvina, and were then, as I judge it, about five miles from the Rip. Our trip up to that point had been a record one, the trip from Fremantle to Adelaide being accomplished in 83 hours. Consequently, we anticipated being in earlier than usual. The vessel was steaming 14 1-2 knots an hour, and I was on duty on the bridge with the pilot. The vessel struck without any warning. The pilot wanted to give the order Full speed astern to the engine-room immediately, but I declined to do so. The engines stopped immediately, and I then gave the order to close the watertight bulkheads, and get the boats ready. There was not the slightest excitement among the passengers, and orders were obeyed calmly and promptly. The stewards were called out, and ordered to go round the cabins and see that the passengers got up and were provided with lifebelts. There was no hurry about these arrangements, as we felt that the vessel was firmly fixed, and we knew that the boats were safe if we had to resort to them. The boats on the starboard side were lowered first—six in all—the crew getting them out without difficulty. Then the five boats on the port side were lowered, including a collapsible boat. The second officer (Mr. Percy Cooper) was sent ashore in charge of a small boat to give information of the occurrence to the agents. The passengers were got into the starboard boats quietly, and without any fuss, and refreshments were served out to them as they sat there waiting to be taken off. One of the first orders that I gave after the vessel struck was to burn blue lights. We continued burning lights and sending up a rockets until about 3 o'clok when there was an answering rocket from point Lonsdale lighthouse, followed by another at Queenscliffe. After a long wait a lifeboat arrived, and the passengers were safely embarked and taken ashore."

Captain Cole was silent as to the cause of the disaster, leaving the question to be decided at an inquiry.

A LADY PASSENGER'S STORY.

By 10 a.m. nearly all the passengers and all the crew were on board the pilot steamer "Victoria." One of the most cheerful passengers on the little boat was Miss J. D. Reid. She seemed to regard the whole affair as an expensive, but not altogether unpleasant, one. "I am from Glasgow," she said, "and "was en route" for Sydney. I turned in early last night, because we were told that we would have to rise early to be ready for the doctor's inspection at Williamstown at about 7 in the morning. I seemed to have just gone to sleep when I was awakened by the ship bumping against something. I thought that he had reached the pier and as I did not consider that we would be hunted ashore at that hour, I turned over and was going to sleep again. A steward however came down and knocked at the door, and called out that we were to dress and come on deck to go ashore. I got out and dressed grumbling all the time at being sent ashore at such an unearthly hour. I had no idea that we were away outside the Heads and were going ashore in a lifeboat. I collected my things and put them together and was going to carry some of them on deck when the electric lights went out. Yes. I felt a little afraid then. I knew that something must be wrong. I felt my way to the companion-way and went up stairs to the music-room, where I found most of the passenger. No one seemed afraid. There were stewards and officers everywhere telling us that there was absolutely no danger. In the music room everybody was given a cup of hot coffee and some biscuits. I was just in the middle of my coffee when an officer called the passengers out in alphabetical order. I was not afraid but I began to wish that my name started with A instead of R. We were all then put into boats which were tied to the ship on the righthand side—I think you call it the starboard. The men were put into boats, too, and families were all put together.

How did the crew behave?

Splendidly, so far as I could see. The stewards acted magnificently, running back to the cabins and bringing up jewellery and valuables that people had left behind them. When we were waiting in the boats they gave us all another cup of coffee. It was piping hot, so they must have just made it. All got a fistful of biscuits each.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S VERSION.

'VESSEL MUST HAVE BEEN MILES OUT OF HER COURSE."

The Chief Engineer of the "Australia" (Mr. Gordon) looked back sorrowfully from the "Victoria" at the ill-fated mail steamer while she remained in sight. "Yes" he observed, it's hard to be turned out of house and home, so to speak, on such short notice. I suppose she's doomed now, I'm told that the first southerly wind will break her right up, and that the wind may veer round at any moment.

Were you on duty when she struck?

"No, I had just come off, and was going to my cabin when I felt the shock of the impact, and then I heard a grating noise. I never imagined that we had struck a rock, I thought that the shaft had broken. The grating noise was just like that made by the propeller racing. I rushed to the engine-room, and there I met the Lascars pouring out of the stock-hold. I went below, and saw the water coming through the water-tight doors. I then knew that the case was hopeless, and that it was not a matter of broken shafts."

How do you consider that the accident happened?

"Oh I cannot say anything about that. There must have been a dreadful mistake somewhere. We seemed to have been miles out of our course. The captain was dreadfully cut up, and so was the pilot. The latter was completely cut up."

PILOT DENNIS.

Captain George Dennis, who was in charge of the Australia when she struck, has been in the Port Phillip pilot service for nearly 26 years, having joined in September, 1878. In his young days he served from middy to chief officer in the ships Essex, Sussex, and Yorkshire of the Money Wigram line, trading between London and Melbourne. Upon the occasion of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Australia, three years ago, Captain Dennis was selected to pilot the royal yacht Ophir through Port Phillip Heads. He proceeded to Colombo for this purpose, and, joining the royal yacht there came across in her to Melbourne.

POSITION OF THE WRECK.

Captain Wymark Lloyds surveyor, who was questioned as to the position of the wrecked steamer stated: She is lying on her side with a decided list to starboard. Her head is pointing in the direction of the South Channel and at low water there are from ten feet to twelve feet of water on the reef on which she lies. The holds are full of water and on the port side of the vessel amid-ships is a submerged rock, the top of which is six feet beneath the surface at flood. The tide runs at a speed of from five knots to six knots and owing to its peculiar speed it would be impossible for a diver to remain under the water for more than two or three minutes. It would therefore be difficult to ascertain by this means the extent of the damage to the ship's bottom. There are 1,700 tons of cargo on board. Nothing was done today in the way of salvage operations, and, owing to the expense involved, it was necessary to ascertain the exact position of affairs before commencing work in this direction. The steamer's boilers are under water, and it will be out of the question to resort to them for suppyling the cranes with steam. The employment of a lighter in the usual way is, therefore, impracticable, as it will be necessary to make use of the steamers fitted with the necessary lifting appliances worked by steam power."

CRICKET.

BARODA COLLEGE vs. BARODA HIGH SCHOOL.

An interesting match between the Baroda College and High School was played on the College ground before a large number of spectators on Saturday and Sunday. The toss having been won by the College Captain he decided to send in his side first. The first innings was completed with a score of 76 runs. The High School responded with a score of 129 runs by a good play. The College went in again and made 27 runs. The High School thus won by an innings and 26 runs. Mr. Jehangir Dubash, Princes' Cricket Teacher did remarkable well for the High School side. His bowling was very effective. He secured seven wickets for eight runs. The following were the scores:—

BARODA COLLEGE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings	
Mr V R Gupte, b Dubash	7	b Dubash	1
Mr S R Talvalkar, run out	12	b Molvi	3
Mr D C Mazumdar, b Molvi	11	b Dubash	2
Mr M S Desai, b Molvi	3	b Dubash	1
Mr C D Clarke, b Dubash	12	b Dubash	0
Mr A S Pradhan, b Dubash	0	b Molvi	1
Mr S S Naik, st Bharucha, b Dubash	1	c Morinas, b Molvi	1
Mr C B Purani, b Molvi	1	c Kale, b Dubash	4
Mr S K Pradhan, b Dubash	15	b Dubash	0
Mr D G Desai, b Dubash	4	st Bharucha, b Dubash	2
Mr H K Thakor, not out	1	not out	2
Extras	9	Extras	10
Total	76	Total	27

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W
Mr Jehangir Dubash	11	3	21	6	6	1	8	7
Mr A F Molvi	8	2	11	3	5	2	9	3
Mr P D Balsara	2	1	5	0				

HIGH SCHOOL.

1st Innings.

Mr R G Gupte, b D Desai	1
Mr N Y Kale, b Desai	11
Mr S F Bharucha, c and b Gupte	5
Mr Jehangir Dubash, not out	35
Mr P R Sadi, b Mazumdar	7
Mr K M Pagedar, run out	5
Mr P D Balsara, b Desai	26
Mr G M Pagedar, b Gupte	10
Mr R J Morinas, b Desai	6
Mr A F Molvi, b Gupte	2
Mr B J Morinas, b Desai	1
Extras	20
Total	129

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mr V R Gupte	12	4	22	3
Mr D G Desai	21	4	52	5
Mr D C Mazumdar	7	0	21	1
Mr A S Pradhan	3	0	11	0

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT NEAR THE BANDSTAND.

Last evening an exciting incident occurred near the Cooperage. A brougham belonging to Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust, was standing by the side of the road and in front at a distance of about 20 yards was the carriage of Mr. Vasanji Nathoo residing at Mint Road. Mrs. Dunn was in the first brougham and the horse took fright at the umbrella of a passer by and bolted. The animal ran into Mr. Vasanji's carriage and the end of the shaft attached to the spring of the hind wheels of Mr. Vasanji's carriage penetrated the horse's chest. A very deep wound was caused and the animal bled profusely. Superintendent Grennan was on the spot and he sent for a veterinary surgeon from the Tramway Company's stables at Colaba. The surgeon came accompanied by Mr. Dunn and treated the animal, which was then removed to the stables. Fortunately Mrs. Dunn escaped unhurt. Some damage was caused to Mr. Vasanji's carriage.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HARBO R.

BOATS CAPSIZED.

A tony in charge of tindal Mahomed Ismail while coming to the shore on Monday under sail with four passengers from the s. s. Dragfred on board, suddenly capsized owing to a strong gust of wind. The police boats seeing the accident immediately started to rescue the crew and the passengers who hung on to the sides of the capsized boat. All the men were saved.

A fishing boat met with a similar mishap in the harbour on Monday near Karanja. The boat was in charge of tindal Chegji Mahadeo. She left the Sassoon Dock with seven men on board for the Mandwa Bunder while the boat was steadily approaching Karanja, it was suddenly caught by strong wind and capsized. Fortunately the s.s. Fairy Queen happened to pass by and saved all the men who were hanging on to the sides of the boat.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Landaura, Captain J Farquharson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon. While the vessel was taking her mooring in the harbour, a ship's boat was being lowered, in order to catch the buoy. The boat with three men, suddenly parted from the davits and fell into the water and sank. The occupants were thrown into the water, but were picked up by a passing launch and conveyed to the steamer.

"One of the pieces in the repertoire", says Mr. Percival Knight, of the Dallas Company, which has been a great favourite with audiences in the Far East is the Chinese Honeymoon. The play took very well in Tientsin, and we were very happy that the Chinese Honeymoon had scored with a Chinese audience. You can imagine what happened when a very sedate, wealthy and dignified Chinaman came and told us that he thought the piece a pretty one the acting good and the costumes appropriate, but—and he was wondrously courteous at the 'but'—he really doubted whether the Empress-Dowager would be quite over pleased if she knew that the character entrusted with the portrayal of the Emperor had appeared with the headgear which formed part of the uniform of the Chinese policeman? Of course the Company immediately incurred the necessary outlay in procuring a more suitable headgear, and our Chinese critic was delighted as much at his own share in the improvement as at our prompt acceptance of his suggestion.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

In casting one's eye over the provincial papers just now (says "Country Life") great numbers of little paragraphs are seen intimating that this and the other local magnate and his wife have departed to their house in London for the season. It is an annual occurrence that brings a smile to the face of the philosopher and dismay to that of the Nature-lover. June is, perhaps, taken all in all, the most beautiful of the months of the year, the time of roses and wild flowers and nightingales' singing, and all the beauty that Nature possesses seems showered on it. At the same time streets are most repellent. Yet with a whimsicalness truly feminine fashion has chosen this to be pre-eminently the London season.

An Indian Blue-book just published shows that in the year 1902-3 the birth-rate over the whole of the country was 39·4 per 1,000, two and a half times that of England and Wales, rising in one province to the enormous figure of 56·9, and nowhere falling below 23·9. The death-rate averaged 31·49, just double that of England and Wales.

From the same volume we learn that "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures," translated into Urdu have had great vogue, and that "Sherlock Holmes" finds countless imitators among native Indian writers.

It is good to laugh. There is probably, says "Health," not the remotest corner of little inlet of the minute blood vessels of the body that does not feel some wavelet from the great convulsion produced by hearty laughter shaking the central man. The blood moves more rapidly--probably its chemical, electric, or vital condition is distinctly modified, it conveys a different impression to all the organs of the body as it visits them on that particular mystic journey when the man is laughing from what it does at other times. The time may come when physicians shall prescribe to a torpid patient, so many peals of laughter to be undergone at such and such a time.

How many railways are there in the United Kingdom? Everybody knows the names of the great lines—London and North Western, Great Western, Midland Great Northern and so on but few people says the June "Windsor," would be able to name off-hand as many as fifty railways in Great Britain and Ireland. As a matter of fact there are 200 railways in England and Wales alone, and about twenty-five each in Scotland and Ireland, making a total of fully 250 separately constituted companies, between whose ownership are divided the 22,150 miles of our railway system.

Let the grandmother, when she has once made up her mind that the active stage of life is over, don a costume in which she can appear charming and graceful to the end of her days. Let her particularly eschew variety in dress, so that the eyes of her friends may become accustomed to her appearance; she will be rewarded not only by presenting a delightful picture to all who see her, but also by being saved all further trouble in the matter of clothes, for when her gown is worn out she will simply say copy it, and there will be an end of the matter.—

The hats worn by Korean State functionaries have brims of enormous dimensions, 3ft. across sometimes, and are required to be made of clay. The reason for this, Mr. Hatch tells in his recent book is that some years ago the then Ruler of Korea was annoyed at the habit of whispering that prevailed at Court, and so decided upon compelling his courtiers to wear hats that would make it somewhat more difficult to put their heads close together and exchange confidences.

Here is the account of another whim of the Sovereign of the Land of Morning Calm. Every Korean official wears a band of woven horsehair, which fits tightly round his head. Mr. Hatch says "The origin of this curious adornment is attributed to a desire on his Imperial Majesty's part to restrain the intellectual powers of his servants. According to his notion, brains might expand if not thus held in." "It is not uninstructive to know." adds Mr. Hatch. "that the Emperor does not deem this adornment necessary in his own case."

"Cricket" is said to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon word, 'crick," meaning a small, staff or crutch. There is an old MS. in the Bodleian Library, which contains a print of a monk standing with one of these cricks, before a hole, another monk is bowling, and others are standing about. Then about the 16th century two stumps were put on either side of the hole, only five or six inches high with long, bails. In the 17th century a third stump was added, and the stumps raised in height. It was in 1844 cricket, as now played, made its appearance, the stumps being raised to 27 inches.

Says a writer in New York Town Topics—Londoners are delightfully sincere and lacking in pose. "The civility of the servants, the cabbies, the bobbies, and the salespeople is delicious balm to the soul to the weary Gothamite tired of New Yorky independence janitors, and other awful thing,

According to "Motoring Illustrated," Mr. Xenophen Brump, of Sophonisba County, Illinois, announces himself as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States upon a novel platform. He will abolish all motor-cars. If he is elected, he says, he will call out the troops and destroy every motor-car in the country, saving only the wheels, which will be distributed free among the farmers to make wheelbarrows of.

A new kind of school is about to be started by the authorities of Charlottenburg for the benefit of children who, though not exactly ill, are so weakly that they are very liable to be attacked by disease, more especially tuberculosis. The school, which is to accommodate from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and twenty-five children, is to be built (the "Standard" says) in the depths of the Jungfernheide Woods, near Berlin, and the children will remain there the whole day, special arrangements being made to supply them with their meals. They are only to receive from two to three hours' instruction daily, and are to spend the rest of the day in taking healthy exercise in the forest. The experiment, if found successful, will result in a permanent school being established.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

Two columns of the "Broad Arrow" are occupied by a letter from Mr. T. M. Maguire, 10, Earl's Court Square, on the subject of the Public Schools and the Army. It is an amplication of a previous communication, and a reply to criticism. Mr. Maguire maintains that whilst the curriculum for entrance into the Army twenty years ago was equal to that then existing on the Continent it has since deteriorated and because of deference to public schoolmasters has been quite inefficient: further that the new course has earned the contempt of every expert. Lord Roberts, Sir W. Butler, Lord Kitchener, General Smith Dorrien and the military professors of Woolwich and Sandhurst, not to speak of the Royal Society, the British Association and Akers Douglas Education Committee of 1902, each and all he says have denounced the anachronism called education at Harrow, Eton Winchester, Haileybury, and Oxford. He controverts the assumption that our Empire is largely indebted for able officers to fashionable schools like Eton and refers to the "Dictionary of National Biography" for evidence that very few indeed of the makers of our Empire came from such academies notwithstanding the enormous social and financial advantages of their pupils. "If" he concludes, "the programme of the dons and heads be not soon obliterated the young British officer in the year 1910 will be the most, indeed the only, ignorant and useless gentleman of his position in any civilised State."

"The slow progress which is being made in arranging the personnel of the War Office in accordance with the approved recommendations of the Esher, Committee is unfortunate in more ways than one, says the "Broad Arrow" It leads the public and the Service to believe that the new regime is unworkable—or at all events that it is not being worked—while within the War Office itself there is confusion due to duties and responsibilities not being definitely allocated to the officers who, it is understood, will be ultimately gazetted to the new posts . . . There is confusion which may become chaos, in Pall Mall, simply because the War Office authorities can get no definite pronouncement from the Treasury as to what the new War Office establishment is to be and, for this confusion the Treasury is solely responsible. It is only fair that this should be understood. The War Office has had enough of its own standing to its discredit without the list being added to by the delinquencies of another department."

The Magazine Lee-Enfield Short Rifle Mark I., is different to the long rifle in many ways; but the most surprising feature about the new weapon is its shooting powers. Experts expected that the shortening of the muzzle would deteriorate the accuracy of the fire and so their astonishment was great to find that the short rifle shot straighter than the long pattern at every range but 200 yards and at this distance the difference in accuracy was so small that it need not be take into account. Other changes are a clip, or, to be technically correct, a charger system of loading, a drag pull-off, which most Continental nations have been before us in adopting, and an immensely improved backsight. This can be adjusted for the most minute degrees of elevation, and for any variation of wind. Every rifle is thoroughly tested for its sighting peculiarities before being issued to the Service, and it may confidently be affirmed that the Army will soon be in possession of the best-sighted rifle in the world for military purposes. The rifle has withstood every test except that of its wearing power in the hands of the soldier; but as cavalry regiments are already armed with the new weapon, reports will soon enable any defects in this direction to be remedied. There is one point about the rifle which will need a lengthy test to decide its merits. No cut-off is supplied (there is a space left for it, but the naval Service only is to be issued with the cut-off), and therefore all fire will be from the magazine. A safety-catch and looking-bolt is provided, and the short rifle is over a pound lighter and takes the same ammunition as the long pattern."

There is no doubt that in time of war British contractors have often feathered their nests handsomely, not only by charging exorbitant prices for stores and equipment, but also by putting into the article supplied to our Government material of very inferior quality. In the Crimean War, for instance, large quantities of saddlery and harness supplied by contract in this country were found to be made of anything so long as it came under the description of leather. During the South African War many cargoes of very inferior hay were shipped, and some of the boots supplied under contract were described by witness before the War Commission as being made of "brown paper." If we have suffered at times through the malpractices of certain contractors and private manufacturers in the above respects it cannot be said that the officials and workmen in our Government manufactories have proved themselves to be the slaves of corruption. Notwithstanding however the much-vaunted spirit of patriotism in Russia, it appears that bribery and corruption are rife in the Government navy yards. A gunboat recently completed went to the bottom as the result of firing a salute from her guns, and on being raised by a Swiss firm it was found that there was a considerable amount of wood and putty where there should have been steel. The Czar recently ordered an inspection of all government arsenals and navy yards, and it was found that one of the dockyard buildings at St Petersburg, supposed to contain large supplies of stores, was almost empty, and on the following night all the adjacent storehouses burst into flames through an act of incendiarism, and by the morning there was no trace or evidence as to how much war material the buildings had really contained. It is supposed that the sudden disappearance of a certain high official is more or less connected with this scandal. It has also been discovered that the workmen in one government dockyard had only been putting in a small percentage of the rivets supplied for the plates of battleships and had plugged up the rest of the holes in the plates with the wood and sold the rivets to dealers outside. In these circumstances the Czar not being able to trust his own officials, has sent for a distinguished Danish naval engineer to superintend the completion of warships now under construction.

The death of General Pousyrevski, formerly Chief of the Staff at Warsaw, a distinguished military critic, and lately promoted to the Council of the Empire in Russia, which occurred last week closes a curious and not altogether pleasant incident. Some two years ago a flutter was caused in diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg by the news that the whole scheme of defence for Poland against invasion from the west, for which General Pousyrevski was responsible, had been purloined from the office of the Chief of the Staff. The report was strenuously denied, just as that of the loss of the "Bogatyr has been quite lately. The whole scheme was in the Bureau, and General Pousyrevski, who was summoned to St. Petersburg, invited the authorities to inspect it. So far so good; but a document may be purloined, copied and returned. This is exactly what had happened. A certain Colonel of the Staff, a married man, whose name we need not repeat, had been living, it was remarked, far beyond his income for some years. Moreover he was in the habit of entertaining ladies who came to visit him in Warsaw from Vienna, to which place they always returned after a short stay in the home of the Polish kings. These frequent railway journey across the frontier aroused remarks, At the same time suspicion fell upon the military attache at the Austrian Embassy in St. Petersburg, who it was said was in correspondence with the colonel in Warsaw above mentioned. This military attache like all his comrades in Russia, was of course closely watched by the police, including that of the Third Section. He was accused of having bribed the Russian colonel and of obtaining a copy of the scheme of defence. The colonel's wife, having quarrelled with her husband as to the visits of the Viennese ladies, reported various circumstances to the Chief of the Staff. Her husband was arrested, and has not since been heard of. The Austrian military attache was invited to leave Russia at forty-eight hours' notice. It was said that the documents were taken from Warsaw to St. Petersburg by him, transferred to the German Embassy, whence they travelled in the ambassador's bag to Berlin, and on to Vienna. This may be exact or no, What is certain is that their loss caused much trouble, and necessitated a revisal of the scheme of defence,

The success of the torpedo in the hands of the Japanese has given that weapon a rise in favour in our own Navy. Not so long ago it was a common thing to hear officers—especially of the engineering branch—decry the Whitehead, asserting that it was too uncertain a weapon to be much relied upon in action; in fact, the torpedoist has been held of small account as compared with the gunner. Now, however, matters wear a new aspect. For one thing, we are to have a better kind of torpedo—one that has an effective range of 3,000 yards as against the 2,000 yards of the torpedo now generally in use. In order to make provision for experiments with this weapon the Admiralty some time ago decided to lengthen the testing-tank at Horsea Island and the contract for this work was let a few days ago.

Prince Arthur of Connaught was the first of the Royal Family to be educated at Eton. The King and his brothers were taught by private tutors. The King's sons were sent to sea. The Duke of Edinburgh's eldest son was too delicate for school life, and the Duke of Connaught first set the precedent of sending a prince to Eton. The Duke of Albany soon joined his Royal cousin, and the Princes of Teck were also Etonians. Prince Christian Victor was at Wellington. The American scribe who flapped his pinions over the fact that Prince Arthur was young Astor's fag was probably of the same mind as M. Taine, who when he saw an Eton lordling pipe-claying a young grocer's cricket boots was moved to denounce fagging as "cette institution choquante."

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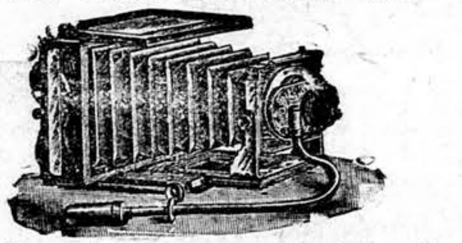

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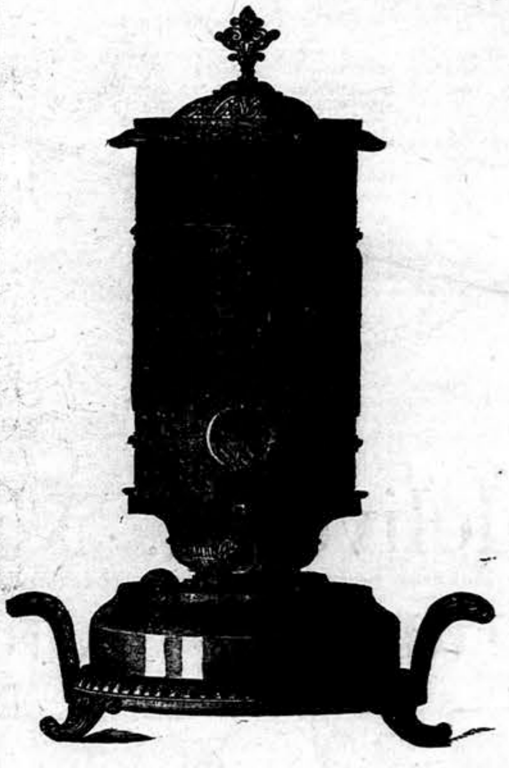

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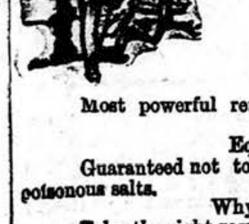
THE MORAL.



I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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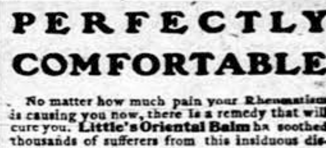

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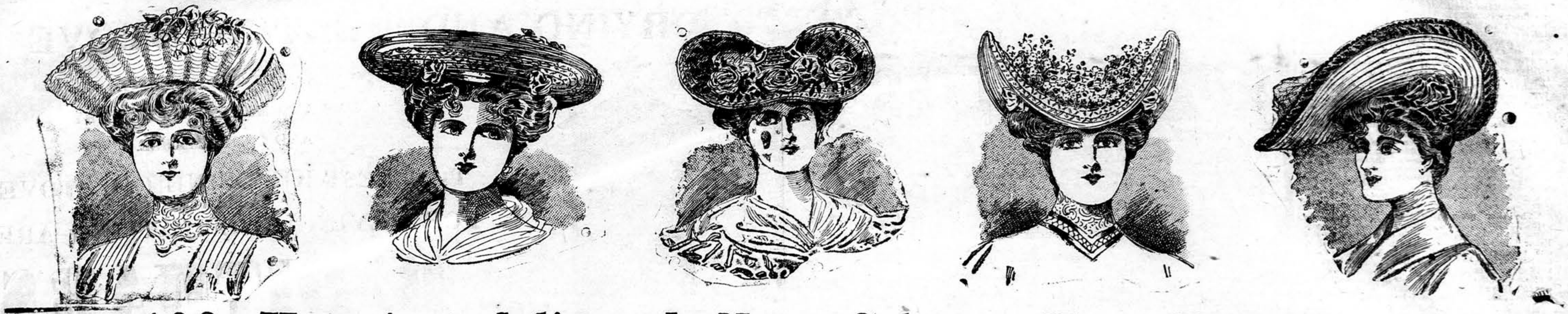

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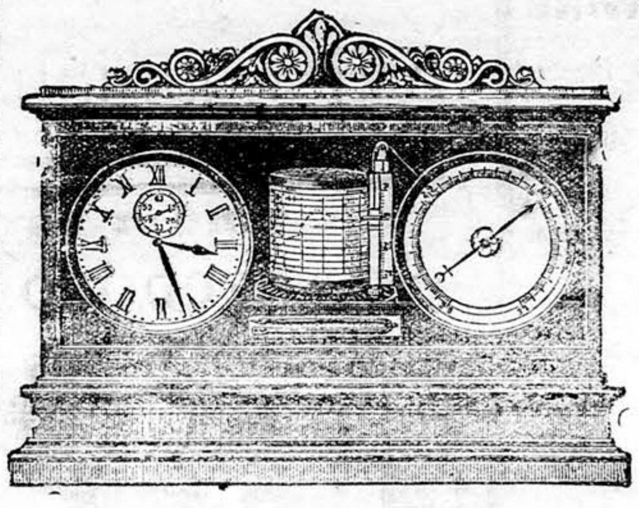

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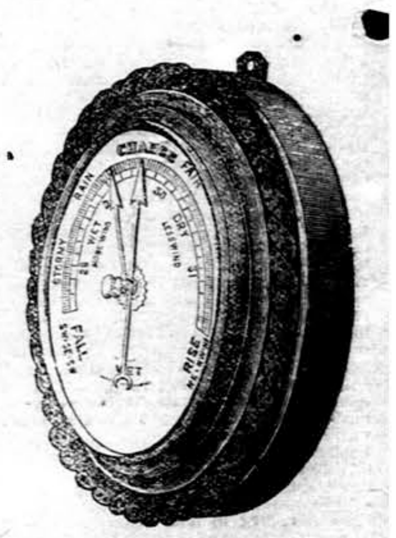

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